The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY JUNE 28, 1900 XXXIX—NO 15

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
SEAL] Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

$31.50 Round Trip to Denver o-rado Springs and Pueb o,

Via Chicago, Union Pacific and North Western line, July 3, 9, 17, Au ust 1, 7 21, good returning until O ober 31. Also very low rates on th same dates to Glenwood Springs, Ogd Salt Lake City, Hot Springs and eadwood, S. Dak. Quickest time tservice. All agents sell tickets via ago & North-Western Ry. For fu particulars address D. W. Al ri 234 Superior street, Cleveland, O

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio, J H Hur , President, H. L. McLain, C ier

HARDWARE.

S EAD CO., Dealer in Foreign and etic f rdware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

R EL & CO anufacturers of Thresh- g M hines Portable, Semi-Portable nd Trac on Engines, Horse powers, Saw ills, &c

MAS LON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns n, Proprietors, manufacturers of a per r quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmiths iron

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Pickles Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron ructures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

PULLMAN PARLOR CARS.

New Run Between Cleveland and Cincinnati Over the C., A. & C. Ry.

Entirely new equipment has been added to the through car service between Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati over the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railway. The new equipment consists of Pullman parlor cars fresh from the famous car building establishment at Pu man

These cars combine all the comforts of up-to-date travel. The roomy arm chairs are of a new pattern and are particularly comfortable. They are arranged in front of unusually large plate glass windows through which the dissolving scenery may be enjoyed en route. The smoking apartment is also roomy, and the ladies retiring room shows a marked improvement in size and convenience. It is fitted up with a dresser having a large plate glass mirror.

The new cars ride very smoothly. They run every day, leaving Cleveland 8.35 a. m., Akron 9:56 a. m., Orrville 10:50 a. m. arrive Columbus at 2:10 a. m., Cincinnati 5:40 p. m. Returning leave Cincinnati 8:30 a. m., Columbus 11:45 a. m., Mt. Vernon 1:15 p. m., Millersburg 2:35 p. m., Orrville 3:17 p. m., Akron 4:15 p. m., arrive in Cleveland 5:40 p. m. Connection is made at Orrville for Mansfield, Crestline and Chicago, and at Columbus for Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Marquette, on Lake Superior,

is one of the most charming summer resorts reached via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Its healthful location, beautiful scenery, good hotels and complete immunity from hay fever, make a summer outing at Marquette, Mich., very attractive from the standpoint of health, rest and comfort.

For a copy of "The Lake Superior Country," containing a description of Marquette and the copper country, address, with four (4) cents in stamps to pay postage, Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Cold Steel or Death.

"There is but one small chance to save your life and that is through an operation," was the awful prospect set before Mrs. I. B. Hunt, of Lime Ridge, Wis., by her doctor after vainly trying to cure her of a frightful case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. He didn't count on the marvellous power of Electric Bitters to cure stomach and liver troubles, but she heard of it, took seven bottles, was wholly cured, avoided surgeon's knife, now weighs more and feels better than ever. It's positively guaranteed to cure stomach, liver and kidney trouble and never disappoints. Price 50c at Z T. Baltzly's drug store.

A Frightful Blunder

will often cause a horrible burn, scald cut or bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures old sores fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns all skin eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Z. T Baltzly, druggist.

A Monster Devi Fish

Destroying its victim, is a type of constipation. The power of this murderous malady is felt on organs and nerves and muscles and brain. There's no health till its overcome. Dut Dr King's New Life Pills are a safe and certain cure. Best in the world for stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. Only 25 cents at Z T Baltzly's drug store.

Do you read the want columns daily?

GEN. CHAFFEE TO CHINA

Ordered to Command the American Troops.

INSTRUCTED TO GO TO PEKIN.

This Indicates the Intention of the United States Government to Have a Force at Chinese Capital — Relief Party Reaches Tien Tsin.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The purpose of the government to place an adequate military force in China was made perfectly clear when orders were issued to Brigadier General Adna R. Chaffee to take command of the forces in China and to proceed at once to assume his new duties. More significant, probably, than the assignment itself was the wording of the formal orders to General Chaffee, issued by Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn, directing him "to take command of the troops ordered to China," and to proceed to Pekin by way of San Francisco and Taku, accompanied by his aides.

The announcement of General Chaffee's assignment, and the order to proceed to Pekin came after the department had declined to accede to a second proposition from six great viceroys of China that foreign troops be kept out of China until Li Hung Chang reaches Pekin. In more formal manner, with the signatures of the six viceroys representing the greater part of the empire, Minister Wu repeated his plea of the day that the foreign troops be kept out of the country. Secretary Hay laid the formal request of the viceroys before the cabinet meeting, but there was no disposition to vary from the president's determination, already made known by Secretary Hay to the Chinese minister to send our forces to such points as were menaced and protect our officials and citizens were in danger.

While the viceroys spoke for their provinces, they should not speak for Pekin, and it is to Pekin that the officials most anxiously look. Minister Conger was still silent, and advices had shown that little reliance can be placed on the dispatches from Shanghai saying that the ministers and legations at Pekin were safe. For this reason the orders to General Chaffee to proceed to Pekin took on an added meaning.

General Chaffee was in conference with the war department authorities and also spent nearly an hour with Secretary Hay going over those phases of the Chinese situation in which diplomacy will have to be mingled with military action.

Secretary Long received a dispatch from Admiral Kempff, stating that the combined forces had entered Tien Tsin, and that the Seymour expedition was reported ten miles out Tien Tsin, surrounded. This cleared up one situation, only to present another condition which may prove even more grave. The casualty list on the first engagement was awaited anxiously, and arrangements were made by the officials to have relays through the night in order that this list might be handled with the greatest dispatch and be given to the public at the first opportunity.

CHINESE IN THE SOUTH LIKELY TO BREAK OUT.

Li's Enemies Declare They Will Murder Him—Jesuit Priests and 100 Natives Murdered.

LONDON, June 27.—A fresh phase of the ebullition in China was the probability of immediate outbreaks in the great southern provincial centers. At Nanking according to a dispatch to the Daily Express, dated yesterday, Kang Wu, one of the most truculent enemies of foreigners had arrived, armed with full powers from the Empress to deal with the southern provinces. The friendly attitude of Viceroy Liu Kun Yih toward foreigners brought him into disgrace with Prince Tuan, president of the Tsung Li Yamen.

The unrest at Canton was described by a dispatch from that city to the Daily Telegraph, dated Monday, via Hong Kong yesterday, which said in part;

"The signs of a murderous uprising are so manifest that wealthy Chinese are hurrying from Canton and vicinity, taking their wives, families and valuables.

"Li Hung Chang has again been peremptorily ordered to Pekin. His enemies declare that they will murder him before he can reach there.

"The viceroy himself trusts the Americans in this crisis. He says that they alone want no territory, and he places himself largely—almost unreservedly—in their hands. At an important conference today he reiterated this statement.

"All the missionaries have been notified of the imminant peril through confidential runners. They are leaving Canton hurriedly, and only a few are now here.

"Commander McLean, of the United States steamship Don Juan de Austria, is the first here to protect foreign interests. He is capable and energetic, and is reinforced by H. M. S. Redpole. Two hundred foreign residents at Shameen are armed."

Two Jesuit fathers and 100 native Christians have been murdered in the southern part of the province of Chi-Li. The Chinese military authorities have been discovered recruiting at Shanghai, inside the foreign settlement, and some agents have been arrested in the act of constructing entrenchments around the European concessions.

CHINA STILL TRUSTED.

Germany, After Consulting Powers, Said There Was No Cause Yet to Impute Bad Faith.

BERLIN, June 27.—It was evident that Germany had been interchanging opinions with Russia and other powers and that the foreign office had been receiving new instructions from Count von Buelow, minister of foreign affairs, who was having conferences with Emperor William at Kiel.

As a result Germany took the position outlined by a high official of the foreign office, as follows:

"The German government does not yet see any cause to impute bad faith to the Chinese government and to saddle the responsibility upon Pekin for the participation of Chinese troops in the Boxer excesses. At least, all reliable news received here thus far leaves the question of responsibility still open. This view is shared by other powers. For the same reason the question of dethroning the empress has not yet been discussed among the powers."

The correspondent asked the official whether, in case the complicity of the the Chinese government were proved and Russia should still persist in maintaining that a state of war did not exist and that the Empress should be retained, Germany would continue to side with Russia.

"Germany," the official replied, "wishes to act in harmony with all the powers, rather than to further the individual aims of any one."

The official added that no policy has yet been agreed upon by the powers as to what course to pursue should it be found that the ministers at Pekin had been murdered.

When the correspondent suggested that the peaceful assurances of the Chinese ministers at European capitals were of doubtful veracity he replied:

"Germany has no means of determining the truth or falsity of such assurances."

Americans Among First to Enter.

CHE FOO, June 27.—The Americans and British entered Tien Tsin, first silencing the guns of the arsenal and breaking through the Chinese lines. The foreigners were close behind. The Russians lost four killed and 30 wounded. The losses of the other nationalities were small.

A DAY IN WALL STREET.

Changes at the Market's Close Showed Net Gain For Majority of Stocks

NEW YORK, June 27.—The bull contingent in stocks failed to realize their expectations Tuesday, though the changes at the close show net gains for the majority of stocks. Final prices, however, were considerably below the rest and the tone of the market during the latter part of the day was decidedly unsettled and spotty, in spite of the sustaining influence of notable strength in some stocks.

The opening rise was in sympathy with London, and was attributed to the effect of the news from China of the relief of Tien Tsin. Later advices showed that the periodical settlement in London had disclosed an unexpectedly large bear account in Americans, and the London buying was the covering of short contracts. It was especially effective in some of the southern railroad stocks. The New York market, however, showed itself indifferent to the progress of events in China, as it has consistently done throughout, and the opening advance was largely lost.

The first rally in the market followed the sharp break in the wheat market and was most noticeable in the southwestern grangers, especially Burlington and Atchison preferred. Crop news continued bad from the spring wheat region, but the speculators who have been buying wheat are evidently impressed with the willingness of the farmers to take the price offered and the wheat market showed continued realization Monday with a reverse sympathetic effect on grain carrying railroads.

The weekly statistics of railroad traffic from Chicago showed an increase in the grain traffic of western lines for the week of 30 per cent over last week, reaching the best figures for the corresponding week in five years with the exception of last year. The deliveries at primary points ran up 9.4 per cent over last year, showing the attraction of present prices for the real holders of wheat. This demonstration detracted somewhat from the alarmist reports of wholesale disaster to the crops, and additional attention was given to the hopes of the corn crop.

The continued weakness in Baltimore and Ohio, and signs of heaviness in Pennsylvania discouraged the buying of the railroad stocks, and they were inclined to droop during the latter part of the day. There was no news to account for the strength of the steel stocks, but they were absorbed with considerable confidence and advanced easily on small transactions. Their gains at one time ran from 1 to 3¼. Apparently the opinion is gaining force that the decline in price of iron and its products has almost run its course.

Some of the speculative bonds show sharp recoveries but the market generally was irregular. Total sales par value $1,070,000.

U. S. 3s coupon advanced ¼ in the bid price.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Liquidation by long and a slackening of the demand caused a further reaction in wheat Tuesday, July closing 4 cents under Monday. Corn closed firm ⅛c down and oats steady ⅜@½c depressed. Pork at the close was 5c and lard 7½c lower. Ribs were a shade higher.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The Prohibition state convention met here and nominated Judge V. V. Barnes for governor and made other nominations. For trustees for Illinois State university, Mrs. Elvira J. Stewart and Mrs. Clara Harford and J. E. Bitlinger were named. The platform declared for woman suffrage and prohibition.

A BOOM FOR SULZER.

Texan Started One at Kansas City.

RUPPERT WANTS NO SILVER.

Comes Out, In an Interview, Against Mentioning It In the Platform—Fitzgerald, Another New Yorker, Also Quoted as Against a White Metal Plank.

KANSAS CITY, June 27.—John J. Fitzgerald, a delegate from Kings county, N. Y., and Jacob Ruppert, Jr., of New York city, an alternate-at-large, arrived here for the Democratic national convention. Both were quoted as saying they did not favor the free silver plank in the Democratic platform.

"There are so many issues more important," said Mr. Ruppert, "that I think free silver need not be mentioned at all. The party in the east will not stand for free silver."

Sterling Price, of Paris, Tex., arrived here and began arrangements for opening headquarters for Congressman William Sulzer, of New York, who was expected next Friday or Saturday. Incidentally Mr. Price started a boom for the New Yorker for vice president.

"The west knows," Mr. Price was quoted as saying, "that the candidate for vice president must go to the east. It ought to be New York. Hill is out of the question. Sulzer is the man who appeals to the elements we need to carry New York."

Although the Democratic national committee will not meet here until Monday next to select its temporary officers, considerable gossip was being indulged in as to the selection of temporary chairman. The Star said that it lay apparently between D. A. Bose, mayor of Milwaukee, and Governor Charles N. Thomas, of Colorado, with the chances in favor of Mr. Rose.

Gangs of men were working day and night to complete the new convention hall, and there was every assurance that Kansas City's promises of a suitable meeting place would be fulfilled. The hall directors said they would turn the building over to the national committee on Monday. Already the decorators had begun their work on the interior of the structure, and the finishing touches and smaller details were being put on.

Charles A. Towne, Populist nominee for vice president and chairman of the Silver Republican national committee, said that he would reach Kansas City on Friday. General E. S. Corser, secretary and treasurer of the Silver Republican committee, was expected to arrive today to begin active preparations for that convention which will meet at the same time as the Democratic gathering.

MILLION VOTES TO BE OFFERED BRYAN.

Prohibitionists Will Make the Proposal, If Prohibition Is Made an Issue In the Platform.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The Record today said in part:

It developed today (Tuesday) that the Prohibitionists of the United States expect to go before the Democratic national convention at Kansas City, with a list of one million voters pledged to support William J. Bryan if the Democratic will adopt a prohibition plank in its platform.

The plan of pledging 1,000,000 voters, who signed an agreement to support no candidate who would not stand firmly on the prohibition issue, originated with The Ram's Horn, a magazine which is recognized as the mouthpiece of prohibition. It is said the national Prohibition convention today will endorse the effort of The Ram's Horn.

Many of the delegates, upon hearing of the action to be taken at Kansas City, wanted to know why the matter was not taken up with the Republican convention at Philadelphia. Inquiry, however, showed that the list of pledges was not complete at that time

THREE DIED FROM HEAT.

Also Five Prostrations Reported to Have Occurred In and About Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, June 27.—Three deaths and five prostrations constitute the grim record for the third day of the present severe heat spell. As the second hottest day of the season, Tuesday was out with a showing of 91 degrees from 4 to 5 o'clock during the afternoon.

Died of the Heat.

Cornelius Mundy, 2514 Larkins alley, workman in Anchor rolling mill, South Side; prostrated Friday, and died after four days.

Mrs. Sarah M. Shaffer, Soles street, McKeesport; overcome Monday night and died next morning.

John Burke, employed at the Hotel Duquesne; sent to the Mercy hospital Monday; died there next night.

Those Who Were Prostrated.

Edwin Ellsworth, of 209 Carr street Taken to West Penn hospital. Not dangerous.

George R. Hoffman, inspector department of charities. Fell on Bigham street, South Side. Recovered soon.

Chester C. Potter, reporter Commercial Gazette. Succumbed Monday evening. Condition serious

Samuel Bust, laborer, National Rolling mills, McKeesport; taken to McKeesport hospital; not expected to live.

Mrs. Sarah Williams, of McKees' Rocks. Overcome on the street and removed to her home.

Twelve Deaths From Plague.

RIO JANEIRO, June 27.—Twenty-five new cases of bubonic plague were officially reported. There were 12 deaths from the disease this week.

RUHLIN WIPPED SHARKEY.

The Akron Fighter Knocked Out the Sailor In the Fifteenth Round of Their Contest.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Tom Sharkey went down to decisive defeat in the arena of the Seaside Athletic Club, Coney Island, and big Gus Ruhlin, the Ohio pugilist, was his conqueror. It was a clean knock-out after 15 rounds of fighting. Save in the matter of aggressiveness, Ruhlin led from the face-off in every feature of the game and at all times had the fight well in hand. Sharkey did not give up his place in the line of first-class heavyweights without a desperate struggle. The decisive battle and unexpected result was truly a surprise for the sporting public. No line of form that could be figured gave the Ohio more than a 1 to 2 chance. Ruhlin never showed better than 10 to 7 and it was even money that he would not last 10 rounds. The final round was described as follows:

Fifteenth round—Tom was first up. He closed, but Gus sent him away with short left and right jolts on the head. Tom looked tired, and Gus followed him and jabbed his head back and crossed his right to the jaw. Tom staggered, and Ruhlin stepped in and banged him with both hands until the sailor staggered and fell to the floor. He was up at the count, but unable to make a defense, and again he

GUS RUHLIN.

went to the carpet from Ruhlin's blows. With bulldog gameness he struggled again to his feet, Gus by this time was hardly able to use his hands. When Tom again regained his feet Gus staggered to the game sailor and sent short lefts and rights to the head that looked as if they would not hurt a child, but Tom was so badly done for that he again went down under them. Again he rose blindly to his feet and Gus walked to him. Tom tried to clinch, but Gus stepped back, and with a straight left to the face and right hand uppercut to the jaw Tom toppled forward all out, and Referee Johnny White waved Ruhlin to his corner while the sailor pugilist's seconds carried him to his corner, where he gradually revived and was soon able to leave the ring.

ONLY TWO DIED FROM REBEL BULLETS.

Majority of a Long List of Casualties Sent by MacArthur, Died of Disease.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A casualty list from General MacArthur contained the following:

MANILA, June 26.

Deaths: Dysentery—May 30, Company D, Thirty-first infantry, Quartermaster Sergeant Paul E. Melville. June 6, K, Sixth infantry, William L. Weidriech. June 18, B, Thirty-ninth infantry, Corporal Howard G. Buck. B, Forty-first infantry, Corporal David M. Wilhams. L, Ninth infantry, Jacob Klein. E, Thirty-second infantry, James B. McCurry. June 12, F, Nineteenth infantry, Corporal John G. Markle. June 20, B, Thirty-ninth infantry; Cassius A. Miner, June 23, Patrick Hayes. G, Forty-ninth infantry, Richard Engstron. June 22, F, Thirty-ninth infantry, John Turpin.

Peritonitis—June 15, B, Twentieth infantry, Corporal Henry Murphy.

Drowned—May 5, Company L, Forty-ninth infantry, John Gaskins. June 5, D, Thirty-ninth infantry, Chas. Woods. June 17, Troop E, Fourth cavalry, Trumpeter Murhael Good.

Typhoid—June 13, Company C, Thirty-ninth infantry, William E. Lea. June 6, B, Thirtieth infantry, Emil Lentz.

Alcoholism—May 27, Company G, Sixteenth infantry, Rudolph F. Stampff. May 31, C, Twenty-eighth infantry, Robert Fame.

Died from wounds received in action—May 9, Company M, Forty-fifth infantry, Samuel Gray. June 15, A, Twenty-eighth infantry, Frank Smith.

Mania—June 22, Company I, Thirty-ninth infantry, Edward Eaton.

Suicide—Shot, head, June 19, Company C, Thirty-sixth infantry, Thomas Wilson.

Opium poisoning—Smoking and chewing, June 18, Troop G, Eleventh volunteer cavalry, William Heilig.

Pyaemia—June 15, Company I, Fourth infantry, William J. McAndrew.

Heart disease—June 12, Company F, Eighteenth infantry, Sergeant Alex. B. Vauburen.

Cerebral softening—June 19, Company D, Thirty-seventh infantry, Sherman Taylor.

Meningitis—May 27, Company G, Nineteenth infantry, Bartholomew W. Howley.

Varioloid—May 17, Vinsel Richardson.

Diarrhoea—May 20, Company F, Forty-seventh infantry, Russell Washburn.

Rear Admiral Watson Reached Suez.

SUEZ, June 27.—The United States cruiser Baltimore, with Rear Admiral Watson on board, enroute for home, arrived here.

HARD BLOW AT EXPO.

Death Knell to Toledo Show Probably Sounded.

ADVERSE DECISION BY THE COURT

The Ohio Supreme Tribunal, In a Decision, Declared the Toledo Committee Could Not Collect the $500,000 Appropriation, Without Authorizing Act.

COLUMBUS, June 27.—The supreme court probably sounded the death knell of the Toledo 1902 centennial project by a decision adverse to the claims of the centennial committee. During the recent session of the legislature a bill was introduced providing for the centennial and appropriating $1,000,000 toward it. The bill was amended, cut down and finally defeated, but meantime the general appropriation bill had been passed with a provision for $500,000 for the centennial.

After the legislature adjourned the Toledo committee attempted to claim the $500,000 under the general appropriation bill. The supreme court was called upon to pass on the question whether the general appropriation bill was sufficient without the special authorizing account. The court held it was not.

JR. O. U. A. M. SQUABBLE.

Pennsylvania Case Postponed—The Convention Postponed by State Officers. Insurgents Hold a Convention.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 27.—The proceedings before Judge Weiss, for a writ of attachment against the officers of the state council of Junior O. U. A. M. to show cause why they should not be imprisoned for contempt of court for violating an order not to attempt to collect the per capita tax of 15 cents levied by the national council at Minneapolis last summer was continued until July, at the request of ex-Attorney General Hensel, of Lancaster, counsel for the national council, who was unabled to be present. Counsel for the state council agreed that no attempts had been made to collect this tax or representation denied to the suburban council which had refused to pay it pending the proceeding.

LANCASTER, Pa., June 27.—The Jr. O. U. A. M. state officers postponed the state convention until Sept. 17, at Philadelphia, having tacked a notice on the opera house door.

Insurgent delegates went to the Orange Street Opera House.

In the absence of the regular the following temporary officers were selected, with Past Councillor Evans presiding: State vice councilor, Thomas J. Mayer, of Uniontown; state council secretary, George Ford, Philadelphia; state council conductor, Irwin Meeser, Phoenixville; state council warden, W. Reese, St. Clair; state council inside sentinel, W. Harris, Downingtown; outside sentinel, M. Noas, Philadelphia; state council chaplain, Rev. Bartholomew, Cressona. A new credentials committee was appointed, consisting of Reese, of Philadelphia; Westerman, of Allegheny, and McClung, of Pittsburg.

CATHOLIC EDUCATORS.

Meeting of Prominent Representatives of Certain Schools Convened, at Overbrook, Near Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27. — Leading Roman Catholic rectors and professors of diocesian seminaries convened at the Theological seminary of St. Charles Borronmeo, Overbrook, a suburb of this city. The sessions will continue four days and educational matters of vital importance to the Catholic church will be considered.

The announced purpose of the convention is to compare notes as the to most effective method of arranging the curriculum and of managing seminary affairs generally.

Those taking part in the proceedings included Revs. P. S. McHale, Niagara University; John B. Murray, Cincinnati; William L. O'Hara, Emmitsburg, Md.; P. J. Garvey, Overbrook; J. A. Stafford, South Orange, N. J.; J. A. Vassal, Columbus, O., and A. L. Magnien, Baltimore, who will preside at the sessions.

LADY SOMERSET RE-ELECTED.

Again Chosen President of the World's W. C. T. U.

EDINBURGH, June 27.—The World's Women's Christian Temperance Union congress re-elected the president, Lady Henry Somerset, and the other officers. Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, of Maine, was elected an additional vice president. The congress heartily approved the action of the Women's Christian Temperance union, of America, relative to the temple in Chicago, and a greeting was cabled to the two mothers of the crusade movement, Mrs. Stewart, of Springfield, O., and Mrs. Thompson, of Hillsboro, O.

A BOER FORCE SURRENDERED.

De Villier's Men Gave Up—Baden-Powell Reported Satisfactory Progress.

LONDON, June 27.—The war office received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"PRETORIA RESIDENCY, June 26.—Sir Charles Warren reports that the rebellion in Cape Colony, north of the Orange river, is now over. The last formidable body, under Commandant De Villiers, surrendered on June 20, consisting of about 220 men, 280 horses, 18 wagons, 260 rifles and 100,000 rounds of ammunition.

"General Baden-Powell reports that pacification is going on satisfactorily in the Rustenberg district."

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

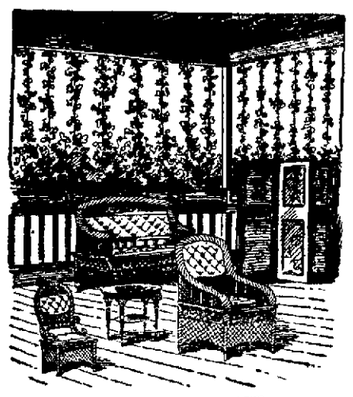
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE MODERN PIAZZA.

FURNISHING FOR STYLE AND ALSO FOR SOLID COMFORT.

Wicker Seats, Chairs, Etc., In Hunter's Green—Serviceable Floor Coverings and Rugs—Porch Curtains, Screens and Hammocks.

The piazza up to date is one elaborate in style and make. Each season there are attractive devices in furnishings. Among them are rattan and wicker painted in hunter's green. Seats of flat braid or rush of comfortable dimensions hold one most restfully. Suits consist of one sofa, two easy and two



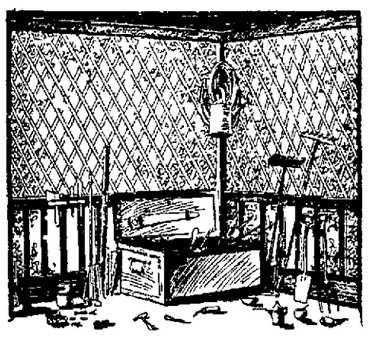
A PIAZZA UP TO DATE.

light reception chairs; also an octagon table of two tiers painted in the same hue of good size either for tea drinking or card playing. For a floor covering the wood fiber rug is admirable and can be selected in any tint preferred in green, dull brown or blue.

The porch curtain rolls up by means of a stout cord. From the inside one can see quite a distance, while the outside secures all the privacy desired. Screens are made of a fine rush or a matting of neat pattern. They are six feet in height and durable for wear. As a pretty decoration there are golf holders large enough to hold some dozen sticks basketlike in form and painted in green; also stands for umbrellas and canes made on the same principle, only larger. To accompany these are hammocks trimmed with a deep fringe in any color desired, with headrests in the same tint. Work chairs, although not new this season, are as popular as ever. At one side is a deep pocket, on the other a narrow shelf and below it an open silk bag for the odds and ends of piazza work.

But for the inclosed piazza, an affair which partakes of a roomlike character out of doors, the fitments are somewhat different and of picturesque design in sets of some four or five pieces, a sofa, three easy chairs and ottomans to match, all in rattan make and stylishly trimmed with a combination of Algerian stripe and Turkey red finished in big decorative bows.

The porch curtain can be a Venetian blind or a Japanese straw, either of which are suitable for the place. Along the railing of the porch flower boxes and hanging baskets form good floral decorations. Screens also have a share in this decorative place. For piazzas of this kind octagon tables are always in demand in rattan or rustic make, or a Japanese stand in which pockets, narrow shelf and one leaf of small dimensions is the useful front. Places of this sort can be utilized as studios after the artist has gathered together his material. Easels are always attractive and folios of sketches interesting. As floor covering the jute rug is very acceptable, the blue and white of good make presenting a cleanliness of appearance which is inviting or one in colors matching well the furniture. If



BACK PIAZZA WORKSHOP.

desired, the wooden floor can be painted in a light sage, which is excellent for wear.

But for those who decry fashionable furnishings the solid comfort piazza, with Shaker chairs, plain tables, rockers of varied patterns, small footstools, etc., is not to be despised.

For the summer it is often convenient to fit up a corner of the back piazza as a handy tool and workshop, with rakes, watering pots, carpenter's chest, etc.

Furnishing and Decorating.

Among attractive appointments are awnings in green and white for porch curtains, screens well equipped in silkoline, flower stands, hanging baskets and all the paraphernalia pertaining to piazza wear.

The uses of matting seem endless aside from being a splendidly cool and clean floor covering. It can be used as a wainscoting tacked widthwise around the room.

Swisses dotted, figured or plain, with ruffles or hems, are so well known and suggestive of summer that they need only to be mentioned, for they recommend themselves. Portieres made of delicate shaded silk or the cheaper materials, figured denim and flowered cretonne, are dainty and, being light weight, permit the air to circulate freely through the rooms.

A bit of green for everyday meals as a decoration is a very acceptable scheme for the eye. And a simple bouquet holder which holds a single rose may be quite as much adornment as a mass of flowers.

A CHAT ABOUT CHERRIES.

How to Can, Preserve and Spice Them—Cherry Pie, Etc.

When the rich crimson globes hang in clusters and visions of the good things of our childhood rise before us, we turn to cookbooks to help us serve them. But we do not always find just what we want, and for this reason a writer in The Ladies' World offers a variety of tried recipes, among which occur the following:

To Can Cherries.—Make a sirup of two cupfuls of sugar to one quart of boiling water in a porcelain kettle, add two quarts of pitted cherries and cook together ten minutes. Seal up hot.

Cherry Preserves.—Weigh equal quantities of pitted cherries and brown sugar. Cook very slowly in a stone crock until done.

Spiced Cherries.—To any quantity of cherries picked with the stems on add half as much sugar, one-fourth as much vinegar and spices of all kinds. Simmer slowly together for 30 minutes and seal up hot.

Cherry Pie.—Line a pie tin with rich puff paste, fill with pitted cherries, sprinkle over a tablespoonful of flour, a few drops of vanilla and a cupful of sugar. Cover with the paste and bake in a moderate oven. Sift powdered sugar over the top.

Cherry Shortcake.—Make a rich biscuit dough, just stiff enough to mold with a spoon, and spread an inch thick in a long pan. Sprinkle with sugar and bake to a light brown. Split with a warm knife, butter and fill with a layer of sweetened cherries. Sauce. One cupful of cherry juice, one of water, one of sugar, one teaspoonful of vanilla and one large spoonful of cornstarch, added when the sirup is boiling. Pile cherries on top when serving.

Cherry Pudding.—A quart of flour, a pinch of salt, a tablespoonful of baking powder, a half cupful of lard or butter and the same of sugar. Mix all together. Stir up with milk or water so as to handle well and roll out in a thin, long sheet. Spread a thick layer of pitted cherries well sweetened over it and, beginning at one end, roll up into a long roll. Put a tablespoonful of butter into a pint of hot water in a deep bread tin. Lay in the cherry roll and bake two hours in an even heated oven.

Cherry Tart.—Line deep tart shells with puff paste and bake brown in a quick oven. Just before serving half fill the shells with cherries that have been well sweetened. Cover the top with meringue and slightly brown the top in a quick oven.

A Convenient Trifle.

The Designer illustrates a handy little court plaster case that should be made just about the right size to carry

COURT PLASTER CASE.

in the pocket. It is made of very heavy white celluloid, and the edge is decorated with narrow ribbon laced over and over, as shown, small holes being made in the celluloid with the blade of a penknife. There is an upper and under cover of the celluloid and several sheets of court plaster of different colors between. The under cover is decorated with ribbons the same as the upper one, but the latter has the little rhyme printed on it in color to match the ribbon. Dainty little penwipers or needlebooks may be made of the same outer material, with inner leaves of chamois for the former and flannel with pinked edges for the latter.

The Feminized Sailor Hat.

The strictly severe sailor hat is not very much in favor this season, and if we had always followed French taste in this particular it never would have flourished to any such extent as it has. It is suitable only for young girls decked in outing garb, but it has been and is still worn by women who have passed the four corners of life. However, says the New York Sun, there is a substitute for this hat almost as variable in shape and trimming as the faces which it shadows. There is the sailor shape in soft lacelike straw trimmed with a stylish bow of velvet or ribbon, a huge chiffon rosette with golden galloon or a scarf of chiffon around the crown and possibly folds of chiffon facing the brim. Then there are turbans and toques of rough straw and pique covered with stitching and trimmed with soft silks. Rough rider hats we have had all winter, and they are here again made of felt straw and linen duck.

Pretty Gown For a Young Girl.

Pale pink batiste makes a charming gown for a young girl just coming into her teens, suggests the New York Sun. Tuck the skirt all around the hips in vertical lines to within nine inches of the hem, which is cut in scallops and finished with narrow lace. A straight gathered ruffle is added below or rather attached underneath the scallops and is also finished with lace. The bodice, tucked down in the form of a pointed yoke back and front, is tucked again two or three inches deep around the waist, improving the figure, and the belt is of tucked lawn with two rows of narrow black velvet ribbon sewn a little way from the edge.

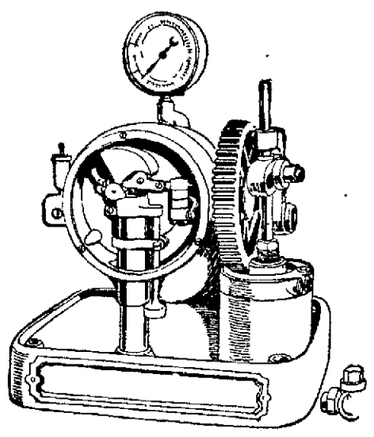
Ribbons decorated generously with gold thread are used for corselet belts, revers and collars.

ELECTRIC AIR PUMP

INGENIOUS MECHANISM CONTROLLED AUTOMATICALLY BY PRESSURE.

A very simple and effective electric air pump for purposes requiring only small pressures, says The Scientific American, has recently been introduced by the Auto Electric Air Pump company of New York city, which pump is noteworthy for the ingenious mechanism employed in automatically breaking the circuit when the pressure becomes excessive.

Air is forced into a supply tank by means of an air compressing cylinder three inches in diameter with a stroke of three inches, the piston rod being provided with a slot which receives a pin projecting from a gear wheel driven by a pinion on the shaft of the motor. The piston is reciprocated as the



AUTO ELECTRIC AIR PUMP.

gear wheel is turned. The current used is derived from an ordinary 110 volt electric light circuit. The motor is of one-sixth horsepower and requires slightly less than one ampere.

The automatic regulation device consists of a small branch pipe connected with the air supply tank and provided with a spring pressed piston or plunger, the rod of which is designed to operate a heavy tumbler. In its normal position the tumbler serves to depress a pivoted lever carrying at one end a carbon contact which when in engagement with a similar lower fixed carbon contact completes the circuit and causes the pump to force air into the tank.

Should the pressure become excessive, the plunger is forced upward against the tension of its spring, the plunger rod gradually lifts the tumbler so that it falls back on the other, upturned, end of the lever, thereby raising the contact, breaking the circuit and stopping the pump. When the pressure is reduced, the spring returns the plunger, the tumbler falls back to its original position, thereby depressing the contact end of the lever, completing the circuit and starting the pump. A set screw is provided, whereby the tension of the spring can be so regulated that the circuit can be broken when any desired pressure is attained. Once started, the pump operates automatically, without requiring any attention whatever.

The small size of the apparatus—it occupies barely a cubic foot of space—naturally adapts it to a great number of uses. Physicians have very successfully employed it in connection with atomizers. For airbrush artists and photo engravers it is particularly serviceable, for it gives a continuous pressure without exertion, leaving the hands and feet free. The operation of dentists' instruments, the pumping of ale or beer, the driving of clocks, the inflation of bicycle and automobile tires and the provision of power for every kind of small motor are purposes which it admirably serves. The cost of operation is small, for the current used is about equal to that required by a 16 candle power incandescent lamp.

Use of the Heliograph.

The English heliograph which is now being used in South Africa consists of a simple mirror, in front of which is a shutter that is alternately removed and replaced by means of an attached finger key. By using a sight and a screw gear the sun's flash can be kept fixed on the distant station. When the screen is removed, the flash reaches the receiving station, and its interruption is accomplished by replacing the screen in its original position. By sun flashes of varying lengths of duration and of pauses or interruptions all the different letters of the alphabet and the numerals are indicated. Of course the heliograph is used only for day signaling, and it is said that most of the messages to and from Ladysmith have been transmitted in this manner. At night, when the range is long and the ordinary lantern will not suffice for signaling, recourse must be had either to electrical balloons or searchlights.

A Wonderful Fire Alarm.

A fire alarm recently invented is a combination of the graphaphone and telephone. In the use of the talking alarm one of the graphaphone machines is placed on each floor of a building and connected with the telephone fire alarm system. For each machine a record is prepared. For instance, the graphaphone on the second floor of a building would contain the record, "There is a fire on the second floor," etc. This record is then adjusted so that these words are repeated into the telephone by the expanding of a thermostat whenever a fire occurs. In this way the origin of a fire is located immediately and automatically. The alarm also lights the electric lights in the building, sets a red light blazing in front of the building to guide the firemen and sounds the alarm into the street through a giant megaphone—so we are told.—Science Siftings.

SPERM WHALES.

Experts Believe That It Is Impossible to Exterminate Them.

The New London brigantine Rosa Baker reported last fall that she had not caught a single whale during her summer's cruise to the south Atlantic. More recently an American whaler has been sold for debt at a southern port, her search for whale oil having proved an utter failure. Some writers have inferred from these facts that the sperm whale and other varieties hunted chiefly for their oil are becoming almost as scarce as the Greenland right whale, which is valued mostly for its bone.

This inference does not seem to be warranted by any known facts, says the New York Sun. No conclusion can be drawn from the failure of south Atlantic whaling for a season or two except the obvious fact that the sperm whale has temporarily withdrawn from one of its accustomed haunts. But this is an old story which whalers, after centuries of experience, cannot explain, though they have often been perplexed and annoyed by their failure to find the animals where they thought they had a right to expect them.

It is easy to explain the great diminution of the right whale in the far north and its practical extermination in antarctic waters. The right whale visits coastal waters to give birth to its young, and it may be expected at well known periods. The whaler haunts the coasts where the right whale is likely to appear in the calving season, and the causes of the decline of the whalebone industry are precisely those that have depleted the herds of fur seals overhunted, as they have been, at their breeding grounds or while on their way to them.

But the sperm whale breeds in the deep sea, and its range is the whole waste of waters so far as they are of suitable temperature and afford the feed required. Nobody knows why at times they seem to abandon their usual haunts and scatter far and wide. The sperm whale has no doubt been overhunted at times on some of its favorite grounds. But the animal has not been overhunted anywhere since the introduction of mineral oil made sperm oil less important on the markets, and there is no reason to believe that the sperm whale is an exception to the fact which fisheries experts believe applies to all deep sea fauna and that it is practically impossible to exterminate them.

Liquid Fuel.

Consul General Guenther, at Frankfort, reports to the state department that railway and steamship companies in Germany are experimenting with the use of oil for fuel, and the merits of oil fired locomotives and steamers are being thoroughly investigated. Benzine and gasoline are also used to furnish motive power for many different purposes. A benzine worked locomotive has been running in the Kattowitz coal district for over a year and has performed its work most satisfactorily. About 22 pounds of benzine is consumed daily, and this, with the remaining daily expenses, brings the daily cost of a benzine locomotive to $1.80. The locomotive has a hauling capacity of about 120 metric tons, making the cost of hauling per ton 1½ cents, as against 2 5-6 cents with horses.

The experiments in oil, benzine gasoline as motive powers have so according to the consul, been encouraging to a degree, and it is claimed that liquid fuel will soon to a great extent supplant the use of coal for manufacturing purposes in Europe.

Brazil's Surgical Ant.

The native Brazilian, far removed, as he usually is, from doctors and surgeons, depends upon a little ant to sew up his wounds when he is slashed or scratched.

This odd creature is called the surgical ant, from the use to which it is put.

The ant has two strong nippers on his head. They are his weapons for battle or forage.

When a Brazilian has cut himself, for example, he picks up an ant, presses the nippers against the wound, one on each side, and then gives the insect a squeeze.

The indignant ant snaps its nippers together, piercing the flesh, and bringing the lacerated parts close together. The Brazilian at that moment gives the ant's body a jerk, and away it flies, leaving the nippers imbedded in the flesh.

Of course this kills the ant, but it has served its most useful purpose in life.

The operation is repeated with other ants until the wound is sewed up neatly and thoroughly.

Artificial Ivory.

A process has recently been patented in Germany for making an artificial ivory from the bones of animals, in which the following are the main steps: Bleaching the bones in any convenient manner, removal of fats by soaking in benzine, reduction of bone to a coarse powder or into narrow strips by sawing, boiling in a small amount of water, packing while hot into heated molds and applying pressure, whereby the separate pieces are made to reunite into one solid mass. After the article is finished the partial transparency of ivory is given by a special treatment with paraffin and other substances.—Practical Druggist.

Of One Blood, All Nations.

Measurements by an American microscopist to test the theory that the red blood corpuscles vary in size in different races have failed to show any marked differences.—Popular Science.

Transporting Ostriches.

Ostriches are often unruly, and when they are shipped each of them has a lady's stocking drawn over the head and neck, and in that condition they can be led like lambs.

"Confound Those Flies!"
Why don't you kill them?
Daisy Fly Killer
Attracts and kills FLIES by the million. Lasts all summer.
15 Cents
Will not soil or injure anything but FLIES.
For sale at drug, grocery, or hardware stores, or 20 cents by mail.
GOETZE BROTHERS, Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

C & B LINE
CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO
"While you Sleep."
UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE. NEW STEAMERS
"CITY OF BUFFALO" AND "CITY OF ERIE,"
both together being without doubt, in all respects, the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.
TIME CARD,
DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY.
Leave Cleveland 8 P.M. Arrive Buffalo 6 A.M.
" Buffalo 8 " " Cleveland 6 "
CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.
Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points. Ask ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet. SPECIAL LOW RATES TO BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT.
W. F. HERMAN,
General Passenger Agent,
CLEVELAND, O.

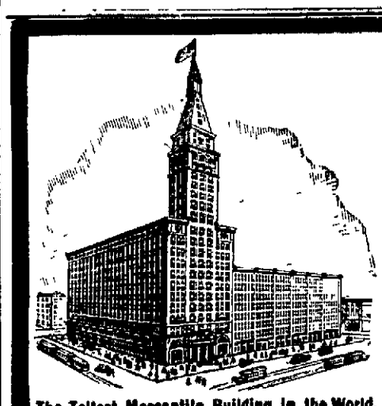
PURE BLOOD.
Pure blood means life, health, vigor—no room for disease where the veins are filled with rich, red corpuscles.
Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher
Makes pure blood—cures scrofula, erysipelas, pimples, boils, sore eyes, scald head—blood diseases of all forms. Here's proof:
MESSOPOTAMIA, OHIO.
Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher has worked wonders with me. I have been troubled with *Scrofula for thirty years* but I find that Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher will effect a permanent cure in a short time It's wonderful.
C. W. LINSCOTT.
W. J. GILMORE CO.
PITTSBURG, PA.
At all Druggists $1.00.

RUCKER'S
Korak Wonder!
Never fails to regulate the
Liver and Kidneys
And purify the BLOOD. Aids Digestion and cures all forms of STOMACH disorders.
Removes all kinds of
....WORMS....
It is the mildest of all Laxatives.
KORAK OIL
CURES ALL PAIN.
Price, 50 Cents.
For sale only by
CRAIG, The Druggist

WHITE STAR LINE
DETROIT STAR ISLAND TOLEDO PORT HURON & WAY POINTS
DAILY EXCURSIONS
TOLEDO
To Detroit St. Clair Flats AND Port Huron
By the Magnificent Steamers of the WHITE STAR LINE
Leaving foot of Adams St. Daily at 9 10a. m. after the arrival of morning trains. Returning, arrive Week Days 8.30 p. m., Sundays 9 p. m. Fare to DETROIT, 75c., unlimited round trip, $1 25 Excursions to Detroit and return, Week Days $1.00, Sundays 50c. To PT. HURON and RETURN, a delightful two days trip, including meals and berth, only $5.
SPECIAL RATES TO SOCIETIES
For further information see nearest R. R. Agent or Write
C. F. BIELMAN, TRF. MGR. DETROIT MICH.
S. BICKFORD, D. P. A. TOLEDO, O.

WARTHORST & Co.
QUARRY.
BRICK. - - BRICK.
Massillon, O.

Remember
Our pharmacy contains every article pertaining to an "up-to-date" DRUG STORE. The purest and best drugs and pharmaceutical preparations, the finest Perfumes, the most modern Toilet preparations, and an immense stock of Toilet Soaps and Toilet requisites.
RIDER & SNYDER,
Pharmacists, No. 12 East Main St.



Wholesale Prices to Users.
Our General Catalogue quotes them. Send 15c to partly pay postage or expressage and we'll send you one. It has 1100 pages, 17,000 illustrations and quotes prices on nearly 70,000 things that you eat and use and wear. We constantly carry in stock all articles quoted.
The Tallest Mercantile Building in the World, Owned and Occupied Exclusively By Us.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., Michigan Av. & Madison St., Chicago.

DAILY EXCURSIONS
...TO CALIFORNIA...
Through first-class and Tourist Sleeping Cars to points in California and Oregon leave Chicago every day in the year via the
Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line.
PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS
Every Wednesday from Boston and New England and Every Thursday from Chicago.
Lowest Rates, Shortest Time on the Road
FINEST SCENERY.
Only route by which you can leave home any day in the week and travel in through cars on fastest trains all the way. Inquire of your nearest agent or write for pamphlets and information to C. Traver, 307 Smithfield Street, Pittsburg, Pa.
Chicago and North-Western Railway.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HARVEST OF DEATH.

Paul Houriet Dies of Congestion of the Brain.

UNCONSCIOUS FOR A WEEK

Funeral Services will be Held Tuesday at 2 O'clock—Burton J. Miller a Victim of Appendicitis—Obsequies at 10 O'clock Tuesday at West Brookfield.

After a week of unconsciousness, Paul Houriet, aged 68 years, well known throughout Stark and Wayne counties, died at 2 o'clock Sunday morning at his home at 45 South Grant street, of congestion of the brain. He had been ill for two weeks, the trouble in the beginning having been grip. Funeral services will be held at the residence at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The Rev. N. E. Moffit will officiate.

Mr. Houriet was a native of Berne, Switzerland. He was but eleven years old when he came to this country with his parents, who first settled in New York state, but later came West. In 1858, at Terre Haute, Ind., Mr. Houriet was married to Miss Marie Sauley, who, the mother of eight children, survives him. The children are Mrs. T. Harvey Smith, Mrs. Charles Cupples, Miss Emma, Miss Ida, Victor and Albert Houriet, of Massillon; Mrs. Charles Miller, of West Brookfield, and Mrs. Louis Pille, of Erie, Pa.

Though a resident of Massillon for but ten years past, Mr. Houriet had lived in this vicinity for nearly forty years, having taken up his residence west of the city shortly after his marriage. He was a stationary engineer, but for the past ten years had not worked at his trade. Mr. Houriet, who was an ardent Republican, took an active interest in politics. He was recently elected a member of the decennial board of equalizers, which organizes next September.

BURTON J. MILLER.

Burton J. Miller, aged 13 years, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis, died at the home of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. B. J. Miller, at 74 Akron street, shortly after 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. All that science could possibly do was done to save the child, but the disease had reached such a point before any of the usual manifestations appeared that little hope was entertained for his recovery from the beginning. Master Miller was born in West Brookfield, and had spent all of his short life in that village and Massillon, his parents having removed to this city two years ago. Funeral services will be held at the house at 9:30 and at the West Brookfield Lutheran church at 10:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, the Rev. Mr. Berry, pastor of the church, officiating.

WEST TO BE WEDDED.

McLaughlin-Shearer Marriage at Clinton, Ia.

James A. McLaughlin Monday morning left for Clinton, Ia., where, on next Wednesday, his marriage to Miss Margaret Shearer, of Tipton, Ia., will be solemnized. Miss Shearer is a teacher in Tipton public schools, and Mr. McLaughlin also at one time followed the profession of teaching in Iowa. The latter is now a member of the law firm of Eggert & McLaughlin, and is prominently connected with the Stark county bar. Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin will spend their honeymoon in Iowa and Southern Ohio, arriving in Massillon early in August.

A POOR CRUTCH.

It's a Bad Plan to Lean on a Broken Stick.

A man might lean his weak limb on a crutch for years and it would grow no stronger, but the moment he throws away the support and makes the favored member dependent on its own resources, that moment will it begin to gain in strength.

Does it not seem folly then, to take a remedy to assist the digestive organs to digest the food instead of putting them in a condition to do the work unaided?

It is certainly a foolish and dangerous practice to constantly stimulate the digestion by opiates. Instead of making the stomach healthy they make it weak and dependent on a stimulant. At first a small amount will relieve, but as time goes on the dose must be increased until the stomach refuses to assimilate the food without the accustomed stimulant.

Dyspepsia is a diseased condition and derangement of the stomach, liver and blood. If these are healthy and the blood pure, the digestive organs will take care of the food as nature intended. This healthy condition cannot be secured by the use of stimulants. It takes a remedy that will go direct to the seat of the disease.

Knox Stomach Tablets are a new combination of unrivaled remedies, scientifically prepared by the best chemists in the world. They cure catarrh, nervousness, constipation, dyspepsia, and all forms of liver and stomach troubles. A sarsaparilla in a tablet form that makes of the weakly, sick and infirm, strong, healthy men and women. A single fifty cent box, containing fifty tablets, will be worth more than gold to the sufferer.

Druggists sell these tablets. If unable to secure them, send fifty cents and your address with that of your local dealer to the Knox Chemical Co., Battle Creek, Mich., and a full-sized box will be sent postpaid.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

Pimples on the face are not only annoying, but they indicate bad blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures them by purifying the blood.

JUNE WEDDINGS.

Some of the Perplexities of Etiquette That Cluster Round Them.

June is the month of all months for weddings, no other time being so favored as this season of sunshine and roses. Many perplexing questions of etiquette cluster round the proper consummation of the momentous event. The Designer, in discussing some of them, says:

The "at home" cards of the bride and groom are in this country sometimes sent out with the wedding invitations. In Europe this is never done, it being obviously incorrect to speak of "Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brown" before the marriage has taken place. They should, however, be sent out as soon as the happy pair return from their bridal trip in order that their friends may know that they are prepared to receive calls. Such cards should be sent not only to the personal friends of both, but also to the friends of their respective parents, even those who live at a distance. The omission of this delicate courtesy is always a mark of ill breeding, though it is painfully common.

Wedding gifts should be acknowledged by the bride to be as soon as convenient after their receipt. For this purpose small sized note paper of good quality must be used, with envelopes to match. In each instance a brief, but cordial, note is called for. It is advisable to acknowledge all presents before the wedding.

At an elaborate home wedding the programme is very similar to that of a church ceremony, the bride, who advances to the improvised altar on the arm of her father or nearest male relative, being preceded by her bridesmaids and met there by the clergyman, the groom and the best man. After the ceremony the newly married pair do not separate, but receive the congratulations of their friends while standing side by side.

According to European usage, a maid of honor is not permissible when there are several bridesmaids, this title being used only when the bride has but one attendant. In other cases, the bridesmaid who stands nearest the bride in point of relationship is called the "chief bridesmaid" and walks immediately behind the bride. The American custom, however, sanctions the presence of a maid of honor in addition to the bridesmaids, her place in the bridal procession being immediately following the bridesmaids and preceding the bride. The pages, if any, follow the latter, and so close the procession. A widow, at her second marriage, should have but one female attendant, who is called the maid of honor, but she may be attended by one or two pages.

Groomsmen are no longer included in the list of wedding requirements, the "best man" being considered sufficient support for the most nervous of bridegrooms. In reforming the bridal procession after the ceremony, the bride and groom leave the altar first, being followed by the maid of honor with the best man, then by the bridesmaids and, lastly, by the pages, if any. If the ceremony take place in church, the bridal pair invariably leave the building first and the bride's parents next, before either the bridesmaids or guests.

Variety In Cereals.

I would suggest variety in the use of cereals, says a writer in The Woman's Home Companion. Any one gets tired of always having the same thing, and there is no excuse for this monotony when one considers all the various preparations of oats, maize and wheat. So if you give your family oatmeal for a few mornings surprise them at another breakfast with hominy or cracked wheat or granulated barley or some similar preparation. The very fact that it is a surprise will make it all the more welcome and, for that matter, all the more beneficial.

One of the Modish Inventions.

Try the charming effect of a fringe made of black, white or colored satin cords. As a finish for scarfs and sashes or cravats this turns out exceedingly well. It is one of the modish inventions, and experience proves that such fringe wears so well that it pays. Adopt it. For variety narrow inch or half inch satin or taffeta ribbons in double loops are spaced off between a group of these cords. In white or light colors the result is most satisfactory, but the cord alone gives the best effect in a black fringe.—Vogue.

Piquant and Stylish Chapeaux.

The piquant and stylish chapeaux sketched represent, as to the upper one, a fawn crinoline crown trimmed with fawn tulle veiled with black and

LAWN AND BLACK HAT. PINK TOQUE.

black velvet flowers and green leaves. The lower one is a most becoming toque of deep pink fancy straw and tulle, pink ribbon, roses and pink and purple grapes.

SAVING AN OLD PAINTING.

Ingenious Method by Which It Was Transferred to New Canvas.

"Did you ever hear of transferring an old oil painting to a new canvas?" said a well known art connoisseur of this city. "One would declare at first blush that the thing was absolutely impossible, but I saw it done with a picture over eight feet square, and the operation was a perfect success. The painting to which I refer had been a fine example of the early Italian school, but it had lain forgotten in a garret for many years and had become so incrusted with dirt and grime that it was impossible to distinguish any of the details. Ordinarily it could have been cleaned without trouble, but the damp and mold of two centuries had rotted the canvas until it was ready to fall apart at a touch, and scrubbing was, of course, out of the question.

"That was the condition of things when it was taken in hand by an expert restorer from Belgium who happened to be in the city. The first thing he did was to glue a huge sheet of thick manila paper firmly to the face of the picture. Then he turned it over carefully and picked off every particle of the old decaying canvas, revealing the rear surface of the paint itself. It was a big job and required no end of patience, but the last thread was finally removed, and nothing was left but the fragile shell of pigment. That he covered with the strongest fish glue, and a new sheet of canvas was spread over it and pressed down.

"In a few hours it was perfectly dry, and the painting was as firmly attached to its new foundation as if it had been there from the start. Nothing then remained but to take off the manila paper, which was readily done with hot water. After that the surface was thoroughly cleaned, and the picture is now almost as bright and clear as it was when it left the painter's easel. The owner could hardly believe his eyes. It seemed to him that a veritable miracle had been accomplished."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

ANATOMY IN RHYME.

An Easy Way to Memorize the Members of the Body.

A recent writer in an Australian paper teaches anatomy in verse. The rhymes are not all perfect, but they "will serve."

How many bones in the human face?
Fourteen, when they are all in place.
How many bones in the human head?
Eight, my child, as I've often said.
How many bones in the human spine?
Twenty-four, like a clustering vine.
How many bones in the human chest?
Twenty-four ribs and two of the rest.
How many bones in the shoulder bind?
Two in each; one before, one behind.
How many bones in the human arm?
In each arm, one; two in each forearm.
How many bones in the human wrist?
Eight in each, if none is missed.
How many bones in the palm of the hand?
Five in each of every one's hand.
How many bones in the fingers ten?
Twenty-eight, and by joints they bend.
How many bones in the human hip?
One in each; like a dish they dip.
How many bones in the human thigh?
One in each, and deep they lie.
How many bones in the human knee?
Two in each, we can plainly see.
How many bones in the ankle strong?
Seven in each, but none is long.
How many bones in the ball of the foot?
Five in each, as the palms were put.
How many bones in toes half a score?
Twenty-eight, and there are no more.
And now, if you reckon the bones on a slate,
They count, in a body, two hundred and eight.
Then we have in the human mouth, too,
Teeth, upper and under, thirty and two
And now and then there's a bone, I think,
That forms on a joint or to fill up a chink,
A sesamoid bone, or wormain, we call,
And now we may rest, for we've told them all.
—Success.

England's Boy Choirs.

Julian Ralph, writing of "The Choir Boys of England," in The Ladies' Home Journal, says: "Small boys are much preferred, for the reason that they develop into manhood later than big, stalwart children, for it is at the coming of manhood that their voices break and they are obliged to stop singing until their adult tones are reached—a matter of years. A boyish treble is as delicate as the bloom on a peach, and its possessor must lead an orderly and innocent life, which is why so many choirs are made up of boys taken from their homes and boarded and taught in church institutions. These, sometimes, are able to sing until they are 17 or 18 years of age, though between 14 and 15 is the usual period when their voices break."

Gold Lined Geese.

According to the United States consul at Chung-King, China, in the department called Yung-pei, Chih-li Ting, gold is found in abundance by washing in the valley near the city. The inhabitants of the neighborhood keep large flocks of geese to work the goldfields for them. When the geese are found to be very heavy, they are killed and their maws emptied of the gold contained therein. A flock of geese is sometimes worth a good deal of money, but geese dressed ready for eating are very cheap indeed—from 15 to 20 cents each.

Usurped a Right.

Professor John Snelling Popkin was professor of Greek at Harvard some years ago, and he was not without a nickname, which he accepted as a matter of course from the students, but, hearing it on one occasion from a man of dapper, jaunty, unacademic aspect, Professor Popkin exclaimed: "What right has that chap to call me 'Old Pop?' He isn't a student of Harvard college."

The Real Thing.

Daisy (taking her first meal in the country)—Mamma, what is the matter with this currant jelly?

Mamma (in a whisper)—Hush, dear! It's real currant jelly.—Chicago Tribune.

Improving Each Shining Hour.

"That little boy seems as busy as a bee."

"Yes; he has hives."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

IN LOCAL CHURCHES

Banner Blessed at Solemn Vespers at St. Mary's.

THE REV. MR. MAHON HERE

He Takes Charge of the West Side M. E. Church on Sunday—Special Exercises for the Children Rendered at St John's and the Baptist Churches

The silken banner presented to the Catholic Young Men's Club by the Massillon Sisters of St. Benedict was dedicated at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, solemn vespers being held at St. Mary's church. The Rev. Mr. Kuebler, of St. Joseph's church, acted as celebrant: the Rev. Mr. Gerhardtstein, of Canal Fulton, deacon; the Rev. Mr. Kaempker, sub-deacon: Frank Goebele, of Massillon, master of ceremonies. The Rev. Mr. Gerhardtstein preached a brief sermon. The banner occupied a conspicuous position near the altar. The inscription on the banner is "Catholic Young Men's Club of St. Mary's church, Massillon, O. Organized 1899."

Sunday evening the members of the club rendered a brief literary and musical programme in the school hall. The Young Ladies' Sodality attended in a body. The Rev. Mr. Treiber, of Canton, was among those present. At the service at 7:30 o'clock Sunday morning the members of the club and the Knights of St. John took communion. The Rev. Mr. Kaempker preached.

MR. MAHON TAKES CHARGE.

The Rev. S. K. Mahon, the recently appointed pastor of the West Side M. E. church, arrived in this city on Saturday evening, and on Sunday morning preached before his congregation. Mr. Mahon will make his home for the present with Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Merrell, sr. The new pastor comes to Massillon from Delaware. He is a son of a Methodist minister. He recently graduated from the Delaware seminary.

CHILDREN'S DAY AT BAPTIST CHURCH.

The interior of the Baptist church in South Mill street was prettily decorated on Sunday, the date of the annual observance of children's day. Both morning and evening services were supplanted by specially prepared programmes suitable for the occasion. The exercises in the morning consisted of songs, recitations, etc., and was participated in mostly by the smaller children of the Sunday school. Two illustrated lessons entitled "The Wayside Well" and "Voyage of Life," given by the older members of the school, were the features of the evening's service.

AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

The smaller children of St. John's Sunday school rendered the annual children's day programme, consisting of declamations, vocal and instrumental selections in the church on Sunday morning. The church was prettily decorated with greens and cut flowers. A collection was taken for the orphans' homes supported by the synod.

Personal.

If you are constipated and troubled with bad digestion, nausea, dull headache, dizziness or foul breath we recommend as the best remedy we know of a little pill called "Green Mountain Pearls." We guarantee that they will relieve you, and they won't gripe. We sell a box of forty for 25 cents.

Z T Baltzly, Druggist.

YOUNG MAN!

Are you Saving Money?

Better begin at once by investing in one of our lots.

$10 down will start you on the road to riches.

Our lots are sure to increase in value.

Have You Money?

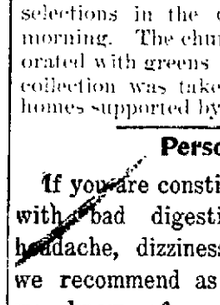
We have figures to show that you can make 8 per cent. or more if you invest with us.

Lots from $150 to $600.

Business property and dwellings for sale. Office open Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

JAMES R. DUNN,
Over 50 S. Erie St

BEAUTIFUL SHIRT WAISTS FREE



We are going to give 10,000 of these lovely Summer and Fall waists absolutely free to those who will help us introduce our Diamond Digest Tablets by simply selling 8 boxes at 25c a box, no more. Send your name and address on a card and receive tablets by return mail. They quickly cure the worst forms of Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache and Rheumatism. When sold, send us the $2.00 stating color and size of waist desired. Every order will be filled the same day money is received. These waists are beauties, very latest styles, colors & material. TRY US. You will find there is at least one honest concern giving exactly what help advertisements says. Write to-day. It costs you only 1c, no more. Address DIAMOND DRUG CO., 84 W. Broadway, N.Y.

YOU NEED NO LONGER SUFFER.

DIAMOND DIGEST TABLETS DESTROY DYSPEPSIA

A Certain Cure for INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION.

We wish to quickly introduce this wonderful remedy to every part of the country and shall make many unprecedented premium offers to those who will assist us until "DIAMOND DIGEST TABLETS" is a household word throughout the North, South, East and West. FREE Sample Package for 2c. Stamp.

SYRUP OF FIGS

ACTS GENTLY ON KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS,

CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY;

DISPELS COLDS HEADACHES & FEVERS;

OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY.

ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS, TO GET

BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'F'D BY

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50c. PER BOTTLE.

Juvenile Shirts for the little ones, ages 5 to 10, very cute, 50c

White Fauntleroy Blouses, P. K. collars, only $1.48.

White Fauntleroy Blouses, 50 and 98c.

Wash Sailor Suits, 50c.

Boys' Crash Knee pants, 25c worth 50c.

Boys' Shirt and Blouse Waist 25c.

Latest Four in-hands and full dress Bows.

Scarlet and Fancy Stripe Hose, 25c.

DOLL'S

Cash Hat and Shirt Store

4 East Main Street.

Regular term begins October 1st, 1900.
Equipment most complete.
Students received without previous dental training.
Women admitted. Write for catalogue.

PITTSBURG DENTAL COLLEGE,
Dept. of Western University of Pennsylvania,
711 Penn Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

MASON'S CREAM OF OLIVES OINTMENT

HOUSEHOLD CURES CATARRH, ASTHMA, HAY FEVER, MUMPS, CROUP, CAKED BREAST, FIRE & SUN BURN, CHAFING, BUNIONS & TIRED FEET, CHAPPED FACE, LIPS & HANDS, SAFE REMEDY FOR PILES, ALL DRUGGISTS OR MAILED FOR 25¢ H. T. MASON CHEMICAL CO. 515 ARCH ST. PHILA. PA.

BICYCLERS SAFE · SPEEDY · SURE

MOUNT UNION COLLEGE

Total expense for tuition, board and room can be kept below $3.50 a week.

Fall term, Sept. 18-Dec. 19; Winter, Jan. 2-March 27; Spring, April 2-June 20. Summer School, June 25-August 9, 1901. Catalog free. ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The 19-20th Century school year, the 55th of the College, begins September 18, 1900. Collegiate, Academic, Normal, Oratory, Business, Music and Art departments. Increased equipments and attendance.

Advantages are numerous and significant. The location, favorable and healthful.

Dr. H. Lester Kutchin

EX-U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,

Late of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.

Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.

The noted Author and Medical Lecturer, and greatest living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of difficult Chronic Diseases, has consented to visit this County and meet his many patients and friends, and give ALL AFFLICTED an opportunity to consult him **Free of Charge** and secure the latest and best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.

DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

Dr. Kutchin will revisit this County every month, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. And he is the only physician in this County who carries his own Diagrams to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their diseases. He promptly visits his town every four weeks and will so continue as long as God spares him to the afflicted.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats **no acute diseases,** but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. **Dr. Kutchin** has treated over **12,000** cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as **incurable,** some to be Blind, others Deaf, and a Large Number to be Invalids for Life. Now they See and Hear, and many are on the high road to Health.

The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Sweilings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., etc., and, in fact, **all long-standing and chronic diseases.** All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Whenever it is known that **Dr. Kutchin** is stopping at a place, **crowds gather to consult him,** and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a **wonderful gift** for anyone to possess, and **Dr. Kutchin's** diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz.: he carefully notes the symptoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child; do not reduce strength; can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other.

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.

Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Losses, Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Prostatitis, Varicocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. **Consultation free and strictly confidential.** Absolute cures guaranteed in curable cases. No risk incurred.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as has baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies, **Dr. Kutchin** quickly cures. Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polyboid Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had **a whole life** of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few. After attending his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and **graduating with the highest honors,** he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession; has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea; **expending thousands of dollars;** improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

Latest Discoveries and Improvements.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensable to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of **false modesty** the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution inducing nervous debility and premature decay. **Dr. Kutchin** has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being **the most successful and celebrated specialist** for the treatment and cure of these affections. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless rescued by a skillful hand. **Are you afflicted?** Your case may now be perfectly curable, but **Remember,** every moment of neglect brings you nearer its incurable stages, when, perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no assistance. The present is ours, the future may be **Too Late.**

Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never-failing method.

Free Examination of the Urine—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination.

Persons unskillfully treated by ignorant pretenders who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.

☞ Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States. Correspondence with invalids solicited. All letters with stamps inclosed answered free. Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured. **Tape Worms** removed in from three to five hours without starvation. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the Office or at the Institute, all at once or by the month.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE TO ALL AT THE

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, July 5, 1900

ORRVILLE, MANSION HOUSE, TUESDAY, JULY 10

Consultation, examination and advice FREE.

Return visits made every twenty-eight days.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN COLUMBUS O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
20 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 66.

The Evening Independent is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bamgartin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

UNION LABEL TYPOGRAPHICAL MASSILLON, NO. 738

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1900.

London dispatches show that the only fact clearly established in regard to the situation in the far East is that China is at war with the entire world. All the powers now recognize and accept this situation and are acting accordingly.

The Boer envoys are entitled to all the satisfaction they seem to feel over what they consider the antagonism of the American people towards the British empire. Luckily for this complacency of mind, their tour through the country was practically finished before the American people began to read that the Yankee and Briton were standing shoulder to shoulder before the murderous Chinese forces lined up in battle array against the Christian world.

The Hon. Grover Cleveland politely declines to listen to the New York Herald's plan to nominate him for the presidency. As the delegates to the Kansas City convention have been instructed to vote for Bryan, the Herald's proposal reminds one of the old puzzle about what would happen if an irresistible force came in contact with an immovable body. Grover thinks the greatness which he has already achieved is sufficient for the present. If the honor was thrust upon him too hard, however, there is no telling what might happen.

It is becoming more and more evident that a new and great foreign market is opening for an American product While most of the products of Yankee soil and Yankee mills have already found a sale in the markets across the ocean, it is a fact that, until within the past few months, there has been little attempt to sell the product of Yankee coal mines abroad. Now the limit of production has apparently been reached in Germany and Great Britain, and for this reason American coal dealers have come to the conclusion that American coal mines will soon be the source of the world's supply of coal.

In selecting General Adna R. Chaffee to command the United States troops to be sent to China, President McKinley has made a choice which will give general satisfaction. The public is familiar with General Chaffee's splendid war record, which extends over a period of thirty-nine years, his last important command having been that of one of the regular brigades in Lawton's division during the memorable campaign in front of Santiago. The bravery, faithfulness and intelligence which have characterized his military services up to date are an assurance that he will give a good account of himself in China. The fact that General Chaffee is an Ohio man is not the least among his many other high qualifications.

The first official act of General MacArthur, throwing light on his policy in dealing with the insurgents, displays the same leniency which General Otis observed. The case was that of a native, Ramon Laezamana, tried by a military commission in Batanzas, convicted of being a spy, and sentenced to be hanged. General MacArthur after reviewing the case, decided that while the evidence of the prisoner's connection with the insurgent army was conclusive, it was not proven that his presence within the lines was with the intent to obtain and impart information regarding the army of the United States to the enemy. He accordingly disapproved the sentence and ordered that Laezamana be kept a prisoner of war.

The war branch of the United States government is making preparations for any eventuality that may arise out of the Chinese situation, but although the interest of the public in these preparations is doubtless in proportion to their magnitude, the motives which underlie the reticence on the part of officials of the department in regard to the giving out of information to the newspapers can be easily understood. Details concerning the preparations would be of even greater interest and service to any foreign foe which the United States may be called upon to face within the next few weeks or months, than to the American people. One thing is certain, if the occasion arises the United States army and navy will be able to give a good account of themselves in China.

The largest amount of the commercial business of the Pacific coast with foreign countries is with Asiatic ports, and the foreign policy of the administration has had much to do, therefore, with the increased trade and the enlarged market of the Pacific coast ports. An enlarged and profitable foreign market for Pacific coast products of wheat, barley, wine, fruit, hops and honey is already in sight, but its development is not to be expected by any recession of policy such as that proposed by Bryan. The Portland Oregonian, in summarizing the result of the election of the first two members, both Republican, to the Fifty-sixth House, declared: "It is on this broad question of holding these new places into which the flag has been carried that the people of Oregon have voted in the affirmative."

There will be a strong and definite plank against the trusts in the Kansas City platform, There is also no doubt that the plank against imperialism will be clear and explicit. Militarism will be denounced and sympathy expressed for the Boers.—Colonel Bryan.

But Democratic planks against trusts wont count for anything in face of the fact that the Republican party is the only party which has enacted any practical legislation looking to their regulation and control: the plank against "imperialism" will be a plank against progress and therefore not entitled to any consideration from the American people; the denouncing of "militarism" will be a slur cast at the American army and navy and the plank expressing sympathy for the Boers will be an affected, empty piece of sentimentalism, because the Boers are already conquered, and American voters will resent the implied thrust at the government whose soldiers and ours are facing a common foe in China.

Senator Hoar's political position for the past twelve months may have been uncertain, but there is nothing indecisive about his attitude at present. He believes that Mr. McKinley's re-election is necessary to the prosperity of the country and would trust the Philippine question to Republicans rather than Democrats. Part of Senator Hoar's recent manly and straightforward statement of his position is well worth repeating.

"I was and am still opposed to the policy which brought on the war in the Philippine Islands. I like the policy which has been and is to be pursued in Cuba I am willing now to test the two methods by their results. But I have never questioned the honesty of purpose of President McKinley and the Republican leaders who agreed with him. The past cannot be undone I think the future of the Philippine Islands safer in the hands of President McKinley than of Mr Bryan, in the hands of the Republican party than of Tammany Hall and the solid South."

THE ISSUE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Which do you prefer, to make money or to lose money—to keep your job or to lose it?

Which do you prefer, prosperous activity or stagnation and depression?

Which do you prefer, steady and healthy markets, business confidence and enterprise moving ahead without fear, or panic and confusion, doubt and distress?

Which do you prefer, to stand fair before the world, or to be despised and distrusted by the world?

These questions bring out the chief issue of this new campaign between McKinley and Bryan which will be recognized by American common sense.—New York Sun.

THERE WAS NO WATCHMAN.

Two West Brookfield Men Have a Narrow Escape at C., L. & W. Crossing.

The absence of a night gate tender at the West Main street crossings of the C., L. & W., and W. & L. E., railways almost caused a serious accident at about 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Hiram Friend and John Dornacher, both of West Brookfield, while driving to their place of employment, were already on the C., L. & W. tracks, when the warning cries of bystanders called their attention to a train of flat cars, which was being pushed northward by an engine then in the vicinity of Tremont street, and which was almost upon them. By a lucky swerve of the horse the buggy and occupants cleared the tracks, and escaped injury. Similar accidents have narrowly been averted at the same point during the past month.

A number of people witnessed the escape of Mr. Friend and his companion this morning. They say that the engine gave no sign of its approach, either by bell or whistle, and that, furthermore, had there been a night watchman in charge, and the gates been lowered, the affair and its predecessors would not have occurred. They say that a night gate keeper, such as the Pennsylvania maintains at this crossing, is almost an absolute necessity, and that pedestrians, cyclists and drivers of vehicles jeopardize their lives almost daily in crossing before the arrival and after the departure of the day watchman. Citizens talk of calling the attention of the council to the matter and demanding some action.

Printing Without Ink.

A company has been formed to control the process of printing without ink, by using electricity and chemically prepared paper. In a short time, it is expected, this innovation will be completely introduced, and old methods revolutionized. There is one thing, however, that has resisted all innovations; that is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has many imitators, but no equals as a cure for stomach, liver and bowel troubles. This peerless remedy has been the standard medicine of the American people for the past fifty years. It is a wonderful medicine for dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, insomnia, constipation and nervousness. It also prevents malaria, fever and ague. It keeps the stomach in good condition, and the bowels regular. Try it, and you will not be disappointed.

FLIGHT OF FLOUR.

Another 10-Cent Advance on Tuesday.

THE FAILURE OF WHEAT.

Discouraging Reports from the Great Producing Regions Responsible for the Upward Tendency in Prices—Potatoes Go Up—The Watermelon and Strawberry Markets.

Wheat jumped to 80 cents a bushel in Massillon today. Monday it was 75 cents. Flour has gone up correspondingly. Today the two most popular brands are retailing at $1.25 and $1.35 a sack, the advance on each being ten cents. In less than three weeks flour has advanced $1 a barrel The local manufacturers of flour regulate the profits of retailers. When they quote the wholesale price to dealers they also name the figure at which it is to be sold to the consumer, and this is always adopted. Wheat buyers say that the rise is due to the reports from the Northwest and Manitoba. It is hot and dry, they state, in these great wheat-producing regions, and the indications are for a light crop.

The first carload of watermelons will arrive in Massillon on Thursday. They will come from Meigs, Ga., and will probably retail at 35 or 40 cents each.

Potatoes on Monday advanced ten cents a bushel. This, however, has not affected the local price, as it is believed that in a few days it will be lower than ever. The new potatoes now arriving in Massillon are grown in Kentucky. The crop hereabouts appears in excellent condition, and when its harvest season arrives there will be a price drop of many notches.

The strawberry season which is just drawing to a close has been one of the most successful in many years. The berries were larger and healthier than usual, and dealers say that in consequence the demand was very much greater People paid the price this season without grumbling, because the berries looked as it they were worth it.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Plans About Completed for New Infirmary Buildings.

CANTON, June 25 —The architect employed by the county commissioners to draw up plans for new buildings at the county infirmary has them about completed, and it is believed one of the cottages will be erected during the present season. The commissioners contemplate building a cottage from time to time, as the money in the fund for that purpose will admit, and believe the necessary buildings can be erected without any additional tax levy.

Next week the present term of court will close, with the exception of a few minor cases, and many of the members of the Stark county bar are making arrangements to attend the meeting of the Ohio State Bar Association, the first session of which will be held July 10, at Put-in-Bay,

The county commissioners have contracted with Kenny Bros. for the decoration of the court house on the Fourth, at a cost of $150.

In the case of Alice Booth vs, Edgar Hughes, tried Monday afternoon before Judge Taylor, the jury returned a verdict in favor of plaintiff in the sum of $500. In default of payment or security, Hughes was remanded to the county jail. Both parties to the suit are residents of East Greenville, and both are in their teens.

President and Mrs. McKinley will arrive in this city next Saturday morning, according to present arrangements, and the Grand Army band has tendered its services for the occasion. The President will leave Washington at 7:45 Friday evening.

Sixty-five delegates from out-of-town churches are attending the annual convention of the Wooster Baptist Association. The district comprises all the churches in Stark, Wayne and Columbiana counties and the church of New Philadelphia, in Tuscarawas county. The reports show a total membership in the district of 1,378. Forty-one were received by baptism last year; 39 came by letter; 17 from experience. Those dismissed were as follows: 15 by death; 40 by letter; 57 by exclusion, and 71 by erasure. The total amount of money raised in the district for religious work through the churches was $9.850.42. The following churches were represented and sent written reports: Alliance, Canton, Chippewa, Moscow, Massillon, New Philadelphia, Newman, Salem, Sherman, Sterling, Wooster, Wooster Second Col.; Berean church of Valley, O., First German Baptist church, Canton; First German Baptist church, Massillon.

Ten thousand people listened to the G. A. band concert at the festival held by the Independent Foresters at Nimisila park, Tuesday evening. One of the features of the concert was a clarinet solo by Oscar Puegner, of Massillon.

The annual commencement of Canton's Actual Business College was held at the Grand opera house Tuesday evening, and sixty-three young men and women received diplomas at the hands of Prof. J. J. Krider. In presenting the diplomas the professor stated that forty of the forty-eight persons graduated last year are now actively engaged in commercial work. Hon. Edward S. Raff made the class address, naming individuality, economy and perception of opportunities as three of the essential elements of success. Mr. Edmund Vance Cook, poet and reciter, of Cleveland, delighted the large audience with his simple, straightforward stories of everyday life. Thayer's orchestra furnished the music.

Preparations for the 4th of July celebration are being rapidly completed. The order of Red Men will have a large delegation, mounted on horseback, in the civic parade. It is expected that the display of fireworks will be made on the Shorb farm, directly west of the English Catholic school house.

Eighty-seven Canton grocers have signed an agreement to quit using trading stamps after July 15, and the remaining merchants will probably fall into line before that date. The matter has been under discussion for the past year.

A meeting of members of the reception committee of 1896 has been called for Thursday afternoon, at the county recorder's office, to arrange for the reception of President and Mrs. McKinley on Saturday morning. The Grand Army band and the Canton troop have signified their intention of participating in the demonstration.

The first session of the annual conference of the Y. P. C. U. was called to order Tuesday evening in the First U. B. church. The sessions will continue until Thursday evening.

Officers of the Eighth Regiment, U. R. K. of P, met here Tuesday and decided to hold an eight days' encampment at Detroit, beginning August 27. They were banqueted at the Lake View hotel in the evening.

In probate court, final account of the estate of Mrs. Eliza Smith, of Perry township, has been filed.

The will of Christian Kornell, of Jackson township, has been probated and citation to the widow to elect ordered.

The jury in the case of the Hawley Down Draft Furnace Company vs. Oby & Co. rendered a verdict for $1,444.66 in favor of the plaintiff.

The case of Peter J. McCurdy vs. the Pennsylvania Company for $5.000 for personal injuries received while in the company's employ, is now on trial in Judge Taylor's court.

Divorce proceedings have been commenced by Della Smith vs. Edward Smith, and Frank Boeshort vs. Minnie Boeshort All parties reside in Canton, and each plaintiff alleges statutory grounds.

Judge Aungst, who was called to Alliance on Monday to hear a complaint against William Artes, aged 13, charged with breaking into a house and stealing a money bank containing a small amount of change, has sentenced the boy to the Lancaster reform farm.

Julius Whiting, of this city, and Geo. A. Hay, of Coshocton, have been appointed by Auditor of State Guilbert to make the annual examination of the Society for Savings, of Cleveland.

Thomas Rice, sent to the penitentiary for life from this county, will probably be pardoned July 4. Rice was convicted of murdering a fellow tramp in 1882, during a quarrel.

The second Dick-Martin case, assigned for trial yesterday, has been postponed until the next term of court.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Louisa Strobel, by heirs, to Lucy J. Oberlin, lots 29 and 30, third ward, Massillon, $3,000.

Frank Kracker to Maud Mausz, lot 256, third ward, Massillon, $1,500.

Eliza J. Bayliss to J. M. Schuckers, part lot 168, third ward, Massillon. $7,000.

J. M. Schuckers to Mary J. McCue, part lot 168, third ward, Massillon, $2,794.

Mary J. McCue to J. M. Schuckser, part lot 168, third ward, Massillon, $2,000.

Mary H. Day to Isabel Krear, lot 162, first ward, Massillon, $1,800.

C. B Portner to Wm. F. Breed, lot 2,194, second ward, Massillon, $400.

Jerry Willaman to Simon P. Willaman, 20.39 acres Jackson township, $1,200.

COULD NOT AGREE.

City Officials and Engineer Hanlon on Track-Raising Matter.

Mayor Wise and Councilmen Smith, Reay, Haag, Kouth and Wefler conferred Tuesday evening with W. B. Hanlon, of Cleveland, chief engineer for the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway Company, in regard to the raising of the tracks at the Cherry street crossing. Mr. Hanlon was told that the council would not permit the tracks to be lifted up unless the company would agree to make a fill on either side thereof, making the grades of the streets uniform. This Mr. Hanlon would not promise, and he and the officials parted without having come to any definite agreement. The indications are that the matter will have to be settled by the court.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, June 26, 1900:

LADIES.

Dras, Mrs. Etta — Gray, Miss Ella

MEN.

Aikins, Albert — Mhwad, S.
Ball, Stephen — Ohoulahan, Paul
Bigelow, Emmet — Reynolds, R. F.
Flick, Chas. — Sieber, Hon. Geo. W.
Gotz, Albert — Vengenzo, Constanzo
Kayler, Albert
Schimmelpfennig, A. H.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

Piles Cured, Without the Knife!

Your druggist, whom you know to be reliable will tell you that he is authorized to refund the money to every purchaser where Pazo Ointment fails to cure any case of itching, blind, bleeding or protruding piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days, the worst cases in sixteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and is sold on a positive guarantee, No Cure, No Pay. Price, $1. We have placed it on sale with every druggist in the town of Massillon.

CATARRH OF THE KIDNEYS.

THE REMARKABLE CURE

Of Cases of Bright's Disease After They Had Been Given Up to Die.

Mr. J. Brake of Petrolea, Ontario, Canada, writes: "Four years ago I had a severe attack of Bright's Disease, which brought me so low the doctor said nothing more could be done for me. When one of your lectures on the above disease was read to me I began to take Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin, and found it acted just as represented. In three months I was a well man, and have continued so ever since."

Hon. J. Brake.

Mr. J. N. Howard of Marble, Ark., says: "It has been nearly two months since I wrote you giving a description of my case. I began taking Pe-ru-na and when I got your letter I followed the directions. My doctor had no hope of my getting well. My bowels were so bloated that I could not rest day or night if I ate anything at all. I thought my case was hopeless. But words cannot express my praise for your medicines. My friends were wonderfully surprised when they saw me improving. But I have not suffered a day since I began taking your medicines; I eat anything I wish and have a good appetite. I was suffering from dropsy so bad that I could not get my clothes on and my feet were all swelled up."

Mrs. Mary A. Shear, Jennings, La., says: "I am recommending your medicines to every one I hear complain. My disease was Bright's disease of the kidneys. I am quite well now."

The kidneys are subject to catarrh the same as any other organ. The catarrh may be slight, giving rise to little or no disturbance, or severe, producing a genuine case of Bright's disease of the kidneys. The symptoms of catarrh of the kidneys are weak back, dull pains in back and hips, sometimes high-colored and sometimes clear urination.

Catarrh of the kidneys quickly leads to chronic Bright's disease. Pe-ru-na should be taken at the appearance of the first symptom. If taken in the early stages of the disease Pe-ru-na is sure to cure every case. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh of the kidneys simply because it cures catarrh wherever located. No other systemic catarrh remedy has as yet been devised. Insist upon having Pe-ru-na. There are no medicines that can be substituted. There is no other remedy that can be relied on to cure catarrh of the kidneys. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh of any organ of the human body. Send for free catarrh book. Address The Pe-ru-na Drug M'f'g Co., Columbus, O.

HE IS NOW IN BOGO

Private Dulabahn Writes from the Philippines.

TALKS ABOUT RETURNING.

Description of a Land Where Cigars Sell 23 for 5 Cents, and Bananas are But Given Away—Says the Filipinos are Very Devout—No Seats in Churches.

Henry K. Dulabahn, Company I, Nineteenth Intantry, who is now at Bogo, Cebu, Philippine islands, in a recent letter to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Dulabahn, of 38 Williams street, says: "There is not much news here now, as the Filipinos are keeping their distance; they are beginning to find out that American soldiers are not to be trifled with. One of our men died last night from an old wound that he received in our first fight, and another is not expected to live. Rudy Bonk is well, and is very anxious to hear from his folks in Massillon. Their letters must have miscarried, for he has not heard from them for four months. I am getting as fat as a hog. I weigh 161 pounds, which is the most I ever weighed in my life. You will hardly know me when I come back. I am as black as a negro. Since we have been on this island we have lost quite a number of men, and there are several sick now. The boys all say, however, that I am too stubborn to go down.

"The natives of this island are about half civilized. They are very friendly. They sell their produce very cheap. Eggs are eight cents a dozen; bananas, six for 1 cent; sweet potatoes, 25 cents a bushel; other things accordingly. I have been in the army just one year now. It doesn't seem so long. Two years more and I will be a free man again. I think that in about a year you can look for me any day, as most of the soldiers in these islands are to be discharged then. I am cooking for the commanding officer now, and I am paid extra well.

"The Catholic church is in front of our quarters here. There is not a seat in the whole building. The people get on their knees when they come in and stay in that position until they are dismissed. Sometimes church lasts three or four hours. The people sit with closed eyes and bowed heads. The natives are certainly very religious. They attend services regularly. No matter how long the services may be, they never leave till they are over."

STATE HOSPITAL OFFICIALS.

Semi-annual Conference Being Held in Massillon.

The semi-annual conference of superintendents, stewards and trustees of Ohio state hospitals will be held at the Massillon institution this evening and tomorrow. Those who have thus far arrived for the meeting are Colonel Joseph Byers, of Columbus, secretary of the state board of charities; ex-Governor Charles Foster, of Fostoria, president of the Toledo institution's board of trustees; Dr. Carpenter, of Columbus, superintendent of the Central Ohio hospital for the insane; Dr. Toby, of Toledo, superintendent of the Toledo state asylum, and George Copeland, of Marion, a trustee of the Massillon hospital. Many others are expected to arrive during the afternoon and evening. Ex-Governor Foster is the president of the conference, and Colonel Byers is the secretary.

The great merit of Slusser's Headache Tablets makes big sales everywhere. Therefore, now and then, dealers try to substitute "something just as good." It's a lie! Don't let them do it, and if they try write us confidentially at once. Slusser Pharmacy, Louisville, Ohio. All druggists, 10 and 25 cents.

CAN'T RAISE TRACKS.

A Legal Injunction Served on the C., L. & W. Company.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Company was on Tuesday enjoined from further raising its tracks in the vicinity of Summit and Cherry streets and Washington avenue. In the petition which City Solicitor Young, after conferring with members of the council, filed in common pleas court, it is recited that permission was not given the company to raise its tracks, and that in so doing it fails to conform with the established grades of Washington avenue and Cherry streets by six feet, and creates a condition of things at the intersection of these thoroughfares and Summit steeet which is a menace to public safety. The company will appear in court with their side of the matter, and in the end will probably come to the council for a permit to raise their tracks and guarantee to leave the streets in proper condition.

General Manager Woodford, of the railway company, has telegraphed Mayor Wise that the company's engineer will meet the council in regard to the matter as soon as possible.

A McKINLEY TRAIN.

The Public Invited to See Glassworkers Depart.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT.

If you will kindly allow us the use of your columns we would like to announce that sixty glassworkers and their families will leave this week for their homes in the east and west. Thirty will leave for the east next Saturday evening, from the Wheeling & Lake Erie station. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company have placed a Pullman car at our disposal, on which will be prominently displayed the banners of McKinley and Roosevelt and the national colors. We invite the public to see us off. The train will leave at 6:17 p. m. The line of route will be from Massillon to Wheeling, up the Cumberland valley to Washington, D. C. The last stop will be at Philadelphia. Signed by the committee.

THE TOWN INVITED.

Canton Asks Business Men and Others to Participate in Parade.

The reply of Mayor Wise to the following letter from Canton is that he will do all in his power to interest Massillon in the matter: "The committee in charge of the industrial parade on the morning of July 4 beg to extend an invitation, through you, to the manufacturers and merchants of Massillon to take part in this display. A cordial welcome awaits all who accept this invitation, and any information desired by those intending to be with us will be gladly furnished by

"Yours respectfully,

"CHARLES P. DUFF, Secretary."

FIRST STEPS TAKEN.

Massillon Laboringmen Meet and Elect Officers.

The first steps toward the organization of a branch of the American Federation of Labor were taken at the Trades and Labor Assembly hall Sunday morning. Joseph Johnson and F. B. Baker were elected secretary and treasurer, respectively. N. P. Maier, district organizer for the Federation of Labor, will act as president until next Sunday, when another meeting will be held at 9 o'clock and the organization completed. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Maier, Peter Smith and Mr. Johnson. Mr. Maier, on the basis of present indications, predicts that the union will have a membership of 500 in three months. All laborers are eligible to membership.

For Sale.

Good second-hand bicycle, also a gentleman's fine riding saddle, single and double harness, as well as buggies and wagons of all description. Auction Syndicate Co., 339 West Third street, Canton. Telephone 10484.

Remember this: No other medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla. When you want a good medicine, get Hood's.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Ertle, in Front street, a daughter.

Miss Mary Beatty will entertain the Independent whist club on Friday afternoon at 2:30.

Mr. and Mrs. John Longenecker, of Wilmot, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Spidle over Sunday.

Herbert H. Zorger, after a visit with his grandmother, Mrs. Philip Wendling, has returned to New York city.

R. H. Slusser has been engaged as driver for the Adams Express Company, succeeding George Rink, resigned.

The Baptist Sunday school will hold an ice cream festival at Newman Saturday, June 30. Everyone is invited.

Mr. and Mrs. David Griffith have been called to Niles by the death of Mrs. Griffith's mother, Mrs. David Francis.

The Andrew Bamberger homestead, in Center street, was sold this morning, to Mrs. A. Mandabach, the consideration being $990.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Heggem have gone to Orrville to attend the wedding of Miss Gail Hamilton to Asa H. Williams, of Sandusky.

Mrs. Charles Richardson, of Cleveland, and Miss Maud Lynch, of Elgin, Ill., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hall, in Duncan street.

The sewing society of the M. E. church will meet on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. George W. Yost, 313 East Main street.

John B. Russell, of this city, to whom has been awarded the contract for the construction of the foundation for the new West Brookfield schoolhouse, has commenced operations.

Twins, both girls, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Emmington, of 73 North Mill street. Mr. Emmington is the superintendent of construction for the East Ohio Gas Company.

Joseph K. Russell returned on Saturday from a several months' trip in the west. During his absence Mr. Russell visited the Yellowstone park, and many points in California and New Mexico.

Z. T. Baltzly was on Tuesday called to Beach City by the serious illness of his mother, Mrs. Lydia Baltzly, who sustained a stroke of paralysis. Mrs. Baltzly's entire left side is affected. She is 70 years old.

The German Veteran Society will have on the Fourth of July a picnic at Wendling's grove, west of the city. Good refreshments will be served. There will be dancing in the afternoon. Everybody cordially invited.

Russell & Company's employes have begun work on the erection of the safety gates at the intersection of the company's switch and South Erie street, for which permission was recently granted by the city council.

Fred W. Justus has gone to McConnellsville, Pa., to accept a position in the works of an automobile manufacturing concern. Mr. Justus was formerly employed in the factory of the Winton Automobile Company, of Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ritter, Mr. and Mrs. Jay S. Davey and Mr. and Mrs. Martin Schultz visited Mt. Eaton and Dalton Sunday, taking dinner at the famous Hotel Lucas at the former place, and supper at the Gardiner Hotel at the latter town.

Miss Anna C. Smith, assistant principal of the high school, and her sister, Miss Mary H. Smith, left this morning for Chicago, where they will visit their brother, Professor James Harvey Smith. Later they will visit relatives in Missouri, Kansas and Iowa.

The Reeves Bros. Co., of Alliance, has been incorporated for the purpose of mining and purchasing minerals and metals, of manufacturing iron and steel structures and of doing all things necessary to the conduct of such business. The capital stock is fixed at $200,000.

Funeral services for the late Burton J. Miller were held Tuesday morning at the Massillon residence and the West Brookfield church, the Rev. Mr. Berry, of West Brookfield, officiating. The pallbearers were Dr. D. S. Gardner, Dr. J. O. Gardner, C. C. Miller and Paris Miller, uncles of the deceased.

The appointment of William Miller, of Newman, as deputy mine inspector for the Sixth district, embracing the counties of Stark, Medina, Summit, Wayne and Holmes, has been officially announced. Mr. Miller succeeds W. K. Moore, of North Lawrence, and will assume the duties of his office July 1.

Mrs. Christian A. Erwin and Miss Margaret Morgan left Monday morning for New York, from which city they will on Wednesday take passage on the "St. Paul," of the American line, for Southampton, England. They will visit London, Edinburg, Glasgow and other points of interest of the British isles before going to Paris and the exposition. Both Mrs. Erwin and Miss Morgan are teachers in the West Tremont street school.

Funeral services for the late Mrs. Christian Brannon were held at the Hill street residence at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The Rev. C. M. Roberts, rector of St. Timothy's church, officiated. The pall bearers were Harvey Brannon, Louis Landis, Jacob Stucker and Bert Fuller, of Massillon, and Edward and William Fuller, of Lorain. Among those who attended the funeral were Miss Nannie Brannon, of Cuyahoga Falls, and J. D. Kennard, of Lodi.

The funeral of the late Paul Houriet, which took place from the Houriet residence in South Grant street, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, was largely attended. The services were conducted by the Rev. N. E. Moffit. The following acted as pall bearers: Joseph Brunny, William McMillan, C. Cosier, Henry Oehler, H. H. Pille and Philip McGrue. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery. Those attending from out of the city were Mrs. Louis Pille, of Erie, Pa., a daughter of the deceased, and Flory Houriet, a brother, of Canal Fulton.

SHOWED SIX SKETCHES.

Architect Tells Church Council What $10,000 or $15,000 Will Do.

Architect Hammond laid before the council of St. John's Evangelical church six sketches showing what from $10,000 to $15,000 will accomplish in the way of an addition to the church of a room for the Sunday school, Monday evening. Owing to the absence of the Rev. J. E. Digel, pastor of the church, who is in St. Louis, and the inability of several members of the council to be present, no definite action was taken. It was agreed that another meeting should be held on Friday evening, when one or other of the sketches will be adopted, and the architect instructed to prepare plans in detail with an accurate estimate of cost. The matter will then be taken before the congregation on Sunday, July 8, for ratification. Only the proposed schoolhouse was discussed at the meeting. The improvements in the church will not be commenced until the schoolhouse has been completed, in order that services may then be held in the latter while the work on the former is in progress.

TO GO INTO CAMP.

Eighth Regiment, U. R. K. of P., Selects Place and Date.

Representatives of nine companies of the Eighth regiment, U. R. K. of P., attended the annual regimental business meeting at Canton on Tuesday. Those present from this city were Colonel J. C. F. Putman, Adjutant D. C. Borton and Captain C. W. Zimmerman. The first session was held in the afternoon at 1 o'clock in the armory of the Canton company. The important business which came before the meeting was the completing of arrangements for the annual regimental encampment. Belle Isle, near Detroit, was selected as the place for the encampment, and August 27 as the date. In the evening the knights banqueted at the Meyers lake hotel.

HELLINE—ROHR.

A Wednesday Morning Wedding at St. Mary's Church.

Joseph E. Helline, of this city, and Miss Amelia Rohr, whose home is north of Massillon, were married this morning in St. Mary's church by the Rev. H. V. Kaempker, the ceremony being followed by the celebration of high mass. The attendance of friends and relatives at the wedding was very large. The bridesmaid was Miss Clara Kohl, and the best man Lewis Eckroate. After the ceremony, the bridal party was driven to the Rohr residence, north of town, where a reception will be held this afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Helline will reside in Massillon.

MARRIED AT ST. MARY'S.

Frank Beuter and Miss Ottila Klaiber Joined in Wedlock.

Frank Beuter, of this city, and Miss Ottila Klaiber, of Grand Rapids, Mich., were married at St. Mary's Catholic church Tuesday morning, the Rev. H. V. Kaempker officiating. John Bamberger was the groom's best man, and Miss Lizzie Schneider was the bridesmaid. The groom has been a resident of Massillon but a short time, having come to this city from Grand Rapids. He is in the employ of the Ohio Table Company. Mr., and Mrs. Beuter will reside in the Russell property, in East Tremont street.

LOCATE AT GALLIPOLIS.

Dr. C. G. Smith will be Associated With Dr. J. R. Safford.

Dr. Clark G. Smith today went to Gallipolis, where he will enter upon the practice of dentistry in connection with Dr. J. R. Safford, who has been located in that city for nearly thirty years. Dr. Smith is a graduate of the dental department of the Ohio Medical College, at Columbus, and has also been associated with Dr. C. O. Carr, of this city, so that, with extensive theoretical knowledge, and much practical experience, he goes to his new field well qualified to assume the important station which will be his in the Gallipolis professional world.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

ABRAHAM SAURER.

DALTON, June 26.—Abraham Saurer, aged 65 years, a well-to-do farmer residing two miles west of here, attended to business affairs in Dalton this morning, his health being apparently as good as usual. On returning to his home this afternoon he took to the harvest field. When the rain storm came up, about 2 o'clock, he started to the house, but fell down exhausted on the way and died before medical aid could reach him. It is thought heart failure was the cause. He is survived by a family. Mrs. George Schultz, of Massillon, is a niece of the deceased.

MRS. CORA NOLEN.

Mrs. Cora Nolen, wife of Jacob Nolen, who resides in North street, died at 6:30 o'clock Tuesday evening, of cancer of the stomach. She was 42 years old and leaves a husband and two children. Mrs. Nolen was born in Mt. Eaton, but had spent the greater part of her life in Massillon. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

Can You Tell Why

You have constant headaches, are nervous and sleepless at night and feel tired in the morning? Your blood isn't carrying the right materials to your nerves and other organs. Begin taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood enricher, and you will soon realize a change. You will feel better and stronger, will relish your food and enjoy refreshing sleep.

Nausea, indigestion are cured by Hood's Pills.

HAVE QUIT WORK.

Employes of Navarre Company Demand Pay.

NEWS OF OTHER TOWNS'

The New Cemetery Association of Stanwood has Elaborate Plans for Improving and Beautifying Property Under Its Supervision—The Week at Youngstown Hill.

NAVARRE, June 27.—All of the employes of the Porcelain Faced Brick Company, which has had its local plant in operation for several months, have quit work, and those who have not begun suit to recover wages said to be owing, are now preparing so to do. The employes say they have received but one pay since the company has started its works. Their claims aggregate about $500. The shop is closed today.

Mrs. Mary A. Lower has disposed of her local property, and in two weeks will leave for Salt Lake City, Utah, where she will spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Grant Swan.

NEWS FROM NAVARRE.

NAVARRE, June 27.—Mrs. J. M. Corl is spending a few weeks with her daughter at Glenville.

Mrs. Charles Allman attended the high school commencement exercises at Canton on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. D. W. Shetler has returned to Canton, after spending a few days with her parents here. She was accompanied by her sister, Kathryn Siffert.

Charles Feller and Carl Allman wheeled to Massillon last Friday.

Cullen Meyers and Dr. H. A. Shafer spent last Friday in Massillon, the former purchasing a fine new buggy.

George Feller, of Burton, and George Olmstead, of Mt. Pleasant, Mich., called on friends here Friday while on their way to Wilmot.

Miss Bertha Shetler attended the Massillon high school commencement on Wednesday night.

Mrs. Charles Brown, of Massillon, called on her friends here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hay spent Sunday with the former's parents, east of town.

D. Ricksecker returned home on Sunday, after visiting New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

Mrs. Mary Lower has sold her property to Mrs. Eckroate. She expects to visit in the West and will start in a few days.

NEWMAN, June 27.—Mrs. Archibald Findley, with her daughter, Mrs. Jennie Street, spent last Thursday at North Lawrence, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Pollock.

Miss Gwenie Rummins is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. H. Allen, at Genoa, this week.

Mrs. Jennie Reese and family are enjoying this week at East Greenville with Mrs. Reese's sister, Mrs. Thos. Stanford.

Mrs. Wm. Penberthy, of Massillon, visited her mother, Mrs. Jenkins, last week.

Wm. Aston is on the hunt of another horse, having sold his to a Genoa party. Nothing over 2:40 gait will be accepted.

Mrs. Mordecai Davis and family spent Sunday with Massillon relatives.

Mrs. George Lister, of Michigan, is visiting at the home of the Rev. and Mrs. James Lister.

Miss Margaret Findley, of this place, accompanied Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Witter to Canton last evening and was highly entertained.

Several of our people attended the lecture delivered by Prof. Scovel, of Wooster, at the U. B. Chapel, on "The American Boy," last Wednesday evening.

A number of our people attended the Children's day exercises at the Massillon Baptist church last Sunday evening, and were well pleased with the exercises. Several who took part were former Newmanites.

Rumor has it that a saloon has been opened by Mr. Coxey at Pauls.

The Sunday school festival on the church lawn Saturday evening promises to be a successful affair. A large piece of cake will be given with each dish of ice cream. Everybody is invited and a good time is guaranteed.

Some of our township officials and all the ex-state officials and statesmen out of a job are camping at Luna lake, and the fish stories—well, the reader may judge.

Samuel Llewellyn retires from the position of assistant mine inspector with the reputation of being the best assistant the state of Ohio has ever had.

SALT CREEK ITEMS.

MAYSVILLE, June 26.—The festival here Saturday night was attended by a large crowd.

William Beeler is working for Fred Graber at the present time.

Guy Grojean, of Akron, is visiting relatives here.

Miss Sadie Fisher has gone to Barberton where she has taken a position for the summer.

William Fisher has returned to his work at Barberton after a few days' visit with his parents here.

Mrs. John Gerhart and children, of Mansfield, are visiting relatives here.

George Brown and family, of Fredericksburg, visited at John Orr's residence on Sunday.

AN ELECTRIC SHOCK.

DALTON, June 27.—Justice of the Peace C. J. Harrold was struck by lightning at his home here on Tuesday afternoon, receiving a shock which will confine him to his bed for a day or two. The electric current entered the Harrold residence over the telephone wire. Nearly every other telephone in Dalton was burned out at the same time. There was a little rain during the afternoon.

STANWOOD BRIEFS.

STANWOOD, June 27.—Farmers in this vicinity are beginning to make hay.

Solicitors are at work raising money for a new bell for the Stanwood church.

W. D. Oberlin fell from the roof of a barn building last Wednesday, injuring his wrist.

The Stanwood Cemetery Association has received its charter and is now preparing to enlarge the cemetery and lay out lots.

Chester Shanklin, while riding a fractious horse this week, was thrown to the ground. The cracking of an elbow cap was the result.

Mrs. A. J. Oberlin, of Mansfield, is visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Thurman Stoner, of Williams county, O., has been visiting at this place for the past week.

The singing class, which meets every Friday evening, is making good progress under the instruction of Miss Jennie Cully.

Services will be held next Sunday at 2:30 by the Rev. Mr. Adams.

CAMPCREEK NOTES.

CAMPCREEK, June 27.—John McIntosh has returned from Barberton, after a two months' visit at that place.

Clinton Stuck, Henry Lonas, jr., and F. B. Whitmore made a trip to Wheeling on Sunday.

The festival at Pigeon Run on Saturday evening was well attended. The East Greenville band furnished the music.

Services will be held at the Cross Roads church next Sunday.

THE ALTAR OF HYMEN.

Many Massillon Couples will Kneel Before It This Week.

The marriage of Joseph Helline and Miss Amelia Rohr will be solemnized at St. Mary's church on Wednesday morning. The wedding of Ellis P. Lane and Miss Sadie Wock will take place on next Friday evening. The engagement of Nicholas Langenfeld and Miss Anna Leonhart has been announced. The wedding will take place at St. Mary's church, but the date has not yet been set. A marriage license has been issued to William D. Karrer, of Cleveland, and Miss Lizzie Mong, of West Brookfield.

SUCCEEDS J. C. SMITH.

George Rink Purchases a Grocery and Saloon.

George Rink, formerly driver for the Adams Express Company, who has purchased the Front street grocery and saloon for many years conducted by J. C. Smith, assumed control of the property at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. He will continue the business at the same location. Mr. Smith recently purchased the saloon formerly conducted by M. Huth & Son, at the corner of North and High streets.

"Keep to Your Place and Your Place will Keep You."

Without good health we cannot keep situations nor enjoy life. Most troubles originate in impure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood rich and pure, and thus promotes good health, which will help you "keep your place."

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER

Makes the lightest most delicious and tasty hot biscuit

ROYAL Baking Powder is indispensable to the preparation of the finest cake, hot-breads, rolls and muffins.

Housekeepers are sometimes importuned to buy other powders because they are "cheap."

Housekeepers should stop and think. If such powders are lower priced, are they not inferior?

Is it economy to spoil your digestion to save a few pennies?

Alum is used in some baking powders because it is cheap. It costs but a few cents a pound whereas the chief ingredient in a pure powder costs thirty. But alum is a corrosive poison which, taken in food, acts injuriously upon the stomach, liver and kidneys.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

FOREIGNERS SAFE.

They are Now With Admiral Seymour.

SURROUNDED BY CHINESE.

On Monday the Amiral Said He Could Hold Out But Two Days—Illinois Democrats are in Session at Chicago—National Prohibition Convention.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—[By Associated Press]—The Chinese minister today received a telegram from Pekin, dated June 19, via Chung Fu, saying that the ministers and foreigners were all safe and were about to be escorted out of the city.

The foreigners were escorted out of the city by a small guard of Chinese, and are now with Admiral Seymour. Heliograph communication has been established with the force now marching to the relief of Seymour, who says he is hard pressed and that help must reach him soon.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS.

They Reaffirm the Platform of 1896 and Instruct for Bryan.

CHICAGO, June 27.—[By Associated Press]—The platform adopted at the Democratic state convention, now in session, reaffirms the platform of 1896, denounces McKinley's administration, expresses sympathy for the Boers in their struggle for liberty; denounces the recent financial law enacted by the Republicans, opposes trusts, imperialism, government by injunction, and favors the international canal, postal savings banks, the initiative and referendum, and the election of United States senators by a direct vote. Delegates were instructed to vote for Bryan.

SEYMOUR IN DISTRESS.

On Monday Thought He Could Hold Out but Two Days.

LONDON, June 27.—[By Associated Press]—A dispatch from Shanghai says that on Monday Admiral Seymour succeeded in getting word to Tientsin, saying that he could hold out but two days longer. He had sixty-three killed, and over two hundred wounded.

One thousand Japanese troops landed yesterday, and two thousand more will disembark at Taku today.

PROHIBITIONISTS MEET.

National Convention Now in Session in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 27.—[By Associated Press]—The national convention of the Prohibition party met today, with more than three-fourths of the 1,034 delegates present. Chairman Stewart called the convention to order.

Samuel Dickie, of Michigan, was made temporary chairman, and in his address bitterly denounced McKinley's administration for its attitude on the canteen law.

CARS RUNNING AS USUAL.

But Little Evidence of a Strike in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—[By Associated Press]—Three hundred extra policemen on duty and a boycott are about the only evidences that a strike of street railway employes is in force. Many persons in the north and south portions of the city still patronize the conveyances run by the strikers. In the down town portions the cars are carrying the usual number of people.

NOTED DIVINE DEAD.

CHICAGO, June 27.—[By Associated Press]—The vicar general of the arch diocese of Chicago, the Rev. D. N. J. Dowling, died here today, of heart disease.

TODAY'S MARKETS

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

The following tables show the fluctuations of stock, as reported by T. E. Drake's exchange:

NEW YORK.

	Opening	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	112½	112¾	111⅝	112⅛
American Tobacco	87	87	87	87
Atchison (Pfd.)	71	71¼	70¼	70⅛
C. B. & Q.	123	123⅛	122	122⅜
Federal Steel	30½	31¼	30½	30½
U. S. Leather (pfd)	86⅛	86¾	86⅛	86⅝
Manhattan	86½	86½	85¾	86
Missouri Pacific	47¾	48¼	47	47¼
Louisville & Nashville	74⅞	74⅞	74¼	74¾
Northern Pacific (pfd)	70¾	71¼	70⅝	70⅝

CHICAGO.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	Close
Wheat:				
July	82	84½	81⅛	83⅝
Corn.				
July	41⅛	43⅜	41⅝	42⅜
Oats.				
July	24⅞	25⅝	24¾	25⅝
Pork.				
July	12 42	12 80	12 40	12 80
Lard				
July	6 92	7 07	6 92	7 02

CHICAGO, June 27.—[By Associated Press]—Cattle steady; steers $5.10@$5.75; hogs higher $5.05@$5.27½.

TOLEDO, June 26.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 86.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Genessee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:

Gentlemen;—Our family realize so much from the use of Grain-o that I feel I must say a word to induce others to use it. If people are interested in their health and the welfare of their children they will use no other beverage. I have used them all, but Grain-o I have found superior to any, for the reason that it is solid grain. Yours for health.

C. F. MYERS.

Look at your tongue! If it's coated your stomach is bad, your liver out of order. Slusser's Vegetable Liver Pills will clean your tongue, cure dyspepsia, make your liver right. Mild, safe and sure. 25c, all druggists. Sold by all druggists.

The probate judge of Trumbull county, has appointed John J. Weffer, administrator of the estate of the late Julius Khoenle, of that county.

DAVID CITY, Neb., April 1, 1900.

Genessee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:

Gentlemen:—I must say in regard to GRAIN-O that there is nothing better or healthier. We have used it for years. My brother was a great coffee drinker. He was taken sick and the doctor said coffee was the cause of it, and told us to use GRAIN-O. We got a package but did not like it at first, but now would not be without it. My brother has been well ever since we started to use it.

Yours truly, LILLIE SOCHOR.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

MUTILATED MONEY.

SAVE THE FRAGMENTS AND UNCLE SAM WILL REDEEM THEM.

Even the Ashes of Burned Bills Are Successfully Handled by His Experts—Skillful Work In the Treasury Redemption Bureau.

One of the most interesting departments in the United States treasury is that devoted to the redemption of mutilated currency. To it are sent all varieties of bills in every conceivable stage of mutilation. It is seldom that the experts cannot decipher the burned crisps or piece together the myriad fragments. The collection is a curious one, changing every day with kaleidoscopic rapidity.

The burning of a note usually brings out its design in a sort of metallic relief upon its surface, and by means of a glass and other implements and also a full and complete knowledge of the intricate designs, no two denominations being alike, on every note issued their face value is learned with incredible dexterity.

Some arrive in fairly good condition, some shrunken and water soaked, others scorched black and twisted out of shape; many are merely thin, tiny black flakes, and in one case now under consideration the evidence consists of a small handful of black powder, which the affiant swears was $65, accidentally blown into the fire.

Often the mischief has been done by mice, handfuls of the tiniest of pieces attesting the evil ways of the rodent. Babies are another source of trouble, maniacs, victims of drunken frenzy, plowshares, sawmills—in fact, the strangest and most unheard of accidents are occurring all the time. But in a great majority of cases the money has been burned, for a common practice among people who are their own bankers seems to be the keeping of their funds in unused stoves. A cold day comes, the fire is lighted by some unsuspecting person who "didn't know it was loaded," and the owner suddenly finds that he had money to burn in spite of himself.

In one instance a man having $7,000 in government bonds, besides notes and gold, kept them in a tomato can which he placed in the elbow of his parlor stove. While he was plowing his fields company arrived, his wife had a fire kindled, and shortly he made the unpleasant discovery that his riches had taken wings. Had he sent the money just as it came from the stove, wrapped in cotton, it might have been saved, but in endeavoring to separate it it became so churned and ground up that the department was able to identify only about $2,000 for him.

An old woman who had accumulated about $600 was one night at her devotions, when the candle in some mysterious manner was overturned in the midst of the money. Now, history does not relate why it was there or whether she was returning thanks or paying a bit of homage to Mammon, but at any rate it was destroyed, and as she threw the ashes away and at the instigation of her friends picked them out again there was only enough left to return about $100 to her.

But much more fortunate were an old couple in the west. The man had been a soldier, and by the long accumulation of years they had saved a little sum, when one day the wife in going to look at it found that the mice had left only a pile of carefully sawed fragments. Almost distracted, she took it to the bank, reporting that the last time she had counted it the sum had been $275, mostly in tens and twenties. It was sent here, the tiny bits sorted and arranged as only experts can arrange them, and the necessary three-fifths of every note was found. But the best of all was that instead of $275 it was discovered that the old people's savings amounted to $350, which amount was finally sent to them, much to their joy.

Of course the greatest precaution is necessary, and the affidavits must leave no doubt as to the utter and entire destruction of the missing parts of the notes. In one case of this kind a farmer sent from Kansas some greenbacks amounting to $50, only half of each note being intact. The rest, he declared in a strong affidavit, had been destroyed and also stated in what manner, but on consulting the books it was found that one-half the sum had already been paid to another person who had sent the other halves of the notes from another part of the country. Consequently but $25 was returned to him.

Thereupon the cashier who had transacted the business for the farmer wrote such an indignant letter, saying the government had impugned the honesty of the claimant and that he would prove him in the right, that the affair was put into the hands of the secret service, the proofs exhibited and the imprudent farmer fined $1,000 for false swearing.—New York Tribune.

Christening Florida.

As to why Ponce de Leon gave the name Florida to the territory now known by that name, the Florida Farmer and Fruit Grower quotes from an old book published in 1763: "Gave it the name of Florida because it was first seen in Easter, called Pasqua de flores in the language of his country, or as Herrera alleges, because it was covered with flowers and the most beautiful blossoms." And The Farmer adds: "Those who have seen the Easter season in Florida and the wealth of flowers which still commemorate and adorn its return can well believe that both these reasons influenced the giving of its name."

Putting It Mildly.

Judge—Here, officer, this man says he was arrested for merely taking cold. Is that correct?

Officer—It is, your honor. He was stealing ice when I nabbed him.—Chicago News.

TROLLEY KILLING TREES.

The Overhead Wire Held Responsible For Their Destruction.

The single conductor overhead trolley system has apparently much to answer for. It is held responsible for damage to underground pipes amounting to thousands of dollars, and now another grave sin has been registered against it. We refer to what might be termed the electrocuting of trees, regarding which a prominent resident of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, has this to say:

"Five years ago there was the finest natural archway of trees between Sixty-fifth street and Fort Hamilton to be found within the limits of Greater New York. Now, for blocks at a stretch, one tree, at least, out of every three is blasted, and the others, though they are in leaf in the summer, are losing their vitality and are surely doomed unless the destroying influence can be averted in some way.

"I am confident that if the public knew at the time the wires were strung through the trees the effect the electricity would have there would have been such a kick that the wires would, at least, have been more carefully strung. The public understood that the wires were covered with insulating material and that even, as in nearly every case, when they touched or rested on branches, the trees would be safe.

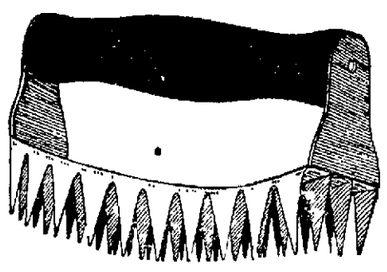
"I have talked with electrical experts since then and have been told that there is no such thing as an insulating material through which electricity will not slowly make its way. It is only a matter of time before it will leak through any material in such a way as to destroy anything the wires may happen to be in contact with. I think something should be done to save the rest of the trees. Their destruction is an act of vandalism."

The residents of that locality claim that in damp weather electric current leaks through the insulation of the trolley feeder cables where they come in contact with branches of the trees and, passing through the latter, seeks the ground. In support of this theory it is asserted that not long ago a tree fell, when an examination of its trunk revealed the fact that it was decayed and hollow through a greater part of its length. It is also stated that wherever a cable touches a branch it speedily shows signs of decay and eventually dies. There are any number of trees in this condition in that vicinity that before the trolley was built put forth abundant foliage.

A Woman's Idea.

Who does not remember that our grandmothers—yes, and their great-grandmothers—in order to make a tough piece of meat tender always used a pounding device of some kind and then without success? As a result of their efforts was a flattened steak with a greater portion of the juices forced out.

With all the different utensils for this purpose invented by man he has never lost sight of the one idea—that



MEAT TENDERER.

of pounding. It has fallen to the lot of a practical housekeeper to invent a device that is an entirely new departure. This meat tenderer, as shown in our illustration, is placed upon a beefsteak; then, by bearing on just hard enough for the teeth to penetrate to their depth, at the same time using the rocking motion, going thoroughly over both sides of the steak, it will in one minute be so thoroughly tender that one's finger can be punched through as though it were so much dough. Meat prepared in this way requires only one-half the usual time to broil.

The secret of this wonderful device is that it severs the fatty or skin tissues, which are the cause of meats being tough, so that a round steak cut a half inch thick after it has been operated upon is an inch or more in thickness, which is just the reverse with a steak that has been pounded. For this woman's ingenuity all mankind must be thankful, as it solves a problem that has heretofore puzzled thousands of men.

How to Cure a Cold.

First stop eating. The system is overloaded with impurities, and they must be eliminated. Fast until these poisons can be disposed of in a natural manner. Take long walks, drawing in many deep, full breaths, exercise every muscle of the body that the circulation may be quickened and every part of the body thoroughly cleansed by this accelerated circulation. Bathe at least once a day, rubbing the surface of the body briskly all over for five or ten minutes. After missing from two to three meals, if a ravenous appetite is acquired it is of course desirable to indulge this appetite, but in moderation. Under no circumstances should the stomach be gorged, and those foods which are unwholesome or but moderately nutritious should be avoided.—Medical Press.

Influenza and Heat.

During an influenza epidemic in the north of England the curious fact has been noted that only the men working in very high temperatures have escaped infection.

Tigers and Odor of Flowers.

It is claimed that some artists tame tigers with the smell of flowers, and the rose seems particularly grateful to this usually fiery animal.—Popular Science.

THE PENALTY OF MUSIC.

Players Who Are Forced to Quit Because of Deafness.

"Few realize how many musicians are obliged to go out of the business on account of deafness," said an old musician to a reporter. "Only a few of the thousands of players in the country become famous. The great mass of them plod along day after day in the same old path. When one of us drops out, no one cares to inquire why, but many times the reason is deafness and nothing else.

"Loss of hearing is particularly the affliction of those who play brass instruments. A cornetist who has played in Kansas City orchestras for many years has stopped playing now because he is losing his faculty of hearing. He went out of the business before it was too late. Many of the old players hang to their instruments until the loudest strains of an orchestra or clamor of a band sounds to them like a mere hum. Then they are forced to stop. Their usefulness is gone.

"The musician's deafness is undoubtedly caused by the injurious effects of the constant vibration of musical notes upon the delicate machinery of the ear. A man who blows a cornet or a trombone or a horn of any kind for several hours will notice a queer buzzing in his ears. When the playing is kept up every day in the week and every week in the year for a long number of years, it's no wonder that deafness comes. Some musicians play without effort. Their skill is natural. They pour out music as free as breath. But the skill of others is acquired only by hard and constant labor. In addition to their regular playing in band or orchestra they must practice industriously several hours every day. And these are the ones who lose their hearing and drop out of sight unnoticed."—Kansas City Star.

HE GOT NO MONEY.

An Incident In the Boyhood Life of Louis XIII of France.

One day, when the dauphin, afterward Louis XIII, was 5 years old, the Duke of Sully came out to St. Germain well supplied from the treasury with pocket money for the dauphin, says Mrs. Lucy Crump in The Atlantic. The news of the superintendent's arrival set the whole household astir, eager for a share in the expected spoil. Mme. de Monglat hurried the dauphin into the great courtyard of the castle to receive Sully with as much honor as if he had been the king himself. To please the great man the little prince put his enfants d'honneur and other attendants through a drill with their toy arquebuses and swords.

At the end of the show M. de Sully gave the dauphin 50 crowns, which his mock soldiers seized out of his hands so quickly that he had scarce time even to feel them. At last but one piece remained, which he held fast hold of in spite of the efforts of Mme. de Monglat's tailor to get it from him. He—he—he's trying to take it from me!" shouted the child.

Mme. de Monglat took it, gathered together all the rest of the coins from the reluctant hands of their possessors and kept them all. The dauphin did not complain, but soon after he said, "But I, too, was a soldier, and I didn't get any money."

Herouard always maintained that a certain reluctance to both spend and give, which characterized Louis in later years, was the direct result of Mme. de Monglat's teaching and example.

A Warning to Borrowers.

A man who was too economical to take this paper sent his little boy to borrow the copy taken by his neighbor. In his haste the boy ran over a $4 stand of bees and in ten minutes looked like a warty summer squash. His cries reached his father, who ran to his assistance and, failing to notice a barbed wire fence, ran into that, breaking it down, cutting a handful of flesh from his anatomy and ruining a $4 pair of pants. The old cow took advantage of the gap in the fence and got into the cornfield and killed herself eating green corn. Hearing the racket, the wife ran, upset a four gallon churn full of rich cream into a basket of kittens, drowning the whole flock. In the hurry she dropped a $7 set of false teeth. The baby, left alone, crawled through the spilled milk and into the parlor, ruining a brand new $20 carpet. During the excitement the oldest daughter ran away with the hired man, the dog broke up 11 setting hens, and the calves got out and chewed the tails off four fine shirts.—Kansas City Journal.

Saving Trouble.

A provident plumber, on leaving his home for a holiday with his family, placed a placard just inside the hall door couched in the following language:

"To burglars or those intending to burgle: All my plated jewelry and other valuables are in the Safe Deposit company's vaults. The trunks, cupboards, etc., contain nothing but secondhand clothing and similar matter too bulky to remove, on which you would realize comparatively little. The keys are in the left hand top drawer of the sideboard—if you doubt my word. You will also find there a check to bearer for $5, which will remunerate you for the loss of time and disappointment. Please wipe your feet on the mat and don't spill any candle grease on the carpets."—Collier's Weekly.

Gentlemen at Odds.

"Huh!" snorted Mr. Sourdropp to Mr. Arguso. "Huh! If you knew half as much as you think you know, you'd know a half more than you do now."

"Is that so?" growled Mr. Arguso. "Well, if you only knew twice as much as you don't know, you'd know three times as much as there is to know."—Baltimore American.

HE WENT UP HIGHER

HOW A GOVERNMENT CLERK SECURED LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

After Getting the "Royal Word" From the Secretary of His Department He Had Fun With the Division Chief, Who Had Turned Him Down.

"The question of sick and annual leave," said a clerk in an up town department to a reporter, "is one of the utmost importance to government clerks and is one of their most precious privileges. I will tell you of an occurrence in my department which will interest fellow clerks especially.

"A clerk in my division put in an application for a few days' leave in the usual form in writing, to be O. K.'d by the chief of division and sent on its way to the chief clerk of the department. Not hearing from it and the time approaching for his departure he went to his chief and said:

"'Mr. ——, how about my application?'

"'Here it is on my desk. I have not sent it up. It is too early in the year to apply for that length of time, important business or not. You cannot be spared.'

"My friend, who is a little fellow and a diplomat, grasped the situation at once. It happened that he had a personal acquaintance with the secretary, one of those rare instances where a cabinet officer has a personal acquaintance with one of his own clerks. They had met outside of the department, for the little fellow is a member of an influential family in the secretary's own district.

"He bowed and withdrew, but instead of going back to his desk he made a short cut up the corridors toward the secretary's room. Just as he was approaching the latter's private office entrance the secretary, in company with a couple of gentlemen, came out. Observing the clerk and his anxious, inquiring face, he paused, shook him cordially by the hand and exclaimed to his companions:

"'Senator, here is a bright little fellow from my state who is the father of the biggest, cherubic faced baby you ever saw and the husband of the happiest of wife mothers. Look at him blush. Well, what's the matter now?'

"'Why, I want to go away on business for a fortnight, and'—

"'Well, you little rascal, why don't you go? I'll let you—only be sure to come back and don't get lost on the cars.'

"The secretary's hearty laugh, in which the others joined, echoed in the marble tessellated corridors, and they passed on. The 'royal word' had been given.

"That evening at quarter to 4—he left it until last minute purposely—he went to his chief. It was his turn to rub it in.

"'Mr. ——,' he said quietly, 'have you sent up my leave?'

"'I have not,' replied the chief shortly. 'I disposed of that question this morning.'

"'I thought that the secretary granted leave in this department. I was not aware that chiefs of division possessed that authority.' It was war now. Both looked each other unflinchingly in the eye. Then the chief began to smell a little official mouse and resorted to browbeating, as is not unusual under similar circumstances.

"'You are impertinent'—

"'I beg your pardon,' quickly interrupted the clerk, 'for a chief to say to a clerk that he is impertinent imputes a charge against him. I request that you withdraw that remark. It is no impertinence for a clerk to state a rule of the department to his chief, more especially when he appears to have forgotten it or is unaware of its existence. The secretary, and he alone, finally grants or disapproves applications for leave in all departments of the government. I have never before heard this authority questioned'—

"'I don't question it,' hastily interjected the chief, to whose nose the official mousy smell was each moment becoming more acute.

"'By not submitting my application to those whose province it is to decide such questions you certainly do question it and exceed your authority. Approved or disapproved by you, they and not you pass on it finally, and, furthermore, you know it.'

"'I will send it up tomorrow,' said the chief as he climbed down from his high horse as gracefully as the occasion admitted. 'Let me see, you wish to go'—

"'Take your time,' replied my friend pleasantly. 'It is already granted. I have the secretary's personal permission to go provided I do not get lost on the cars. I start tomorrow, and I will try not to get lost. Good-by.'"—Washington Star.

Gems Have Organic Life.

Scientists frequently remind us that gems possess life—organic life. Everybody knows that opals and pearls grow dull when worn by invalids, and it has been lately proved that rubies and the turquoise show the same sensibility. Pearls are most delicate and lose color and brilliancy and actually die. Rings and pins should not be worn by invalids, because the invisible emanations of disease penetrate the microscopic interstices of the gem and kill its life.—Philadelphia Press.

Proof.

Madge—But don't you really believe that Ida is engaged?

May—No; I'm sure she isn't. I asked her if there was any truth in the report, and she refused to say a word.—Harper's Bazar.

Wigs were in vogue in Rome toward the end of the republic, and so well made that Ovid says, "Nobody could tell if any one else's hair was real or not."

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES

Successfully treated by the British Doctors at Suite 16 and 18, Wernet Block, Canton, O., and they will make no charge for their services to all who call at the British Medical Institute before July 21st.

Owing to the large number of invalids who have called upon the British Doctors at their office, Nos. 16 and 18, Wernet block, Canton, O., and who have been unable to see them, these eminent gentlemen have, by request, consented to continue giving their services free for three months to all invalids who call upon them before July 21st.

These services will consist not only of consultation, examination and advice, but also of all minor surgical operations.

The object in pursuing this course is to become rapidly and personally acquainted with the sick and afflicted; and under no condition whatever will any charge be made for any services rendered for three months to all who call before July 21st.

The doctors treat all forms of disease and deformities, and guarantee a cure in every case they undertake. At the first interview a thorough examination is made, and if incurable, you are frankly and kindly told so, also advised against spending your money for useless treatment.

Male and female weakness, catarrh, and catarrhal deafness, also cancer, without pain or cutting all skin diseases rupture, and all diseases of the rectum, are positively cured by their new treatment.

The chief consulting surgeon of the institute, assisted by one or more of his staff associates is in personal charge.

Office hours, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. No Sunday hours.

Special Notice—If you cannot call, send a stamp for question blank for home treatment.

Broken Bric-a-Bracs

Mr. Major, the famous cement man, of New York, explains some very interesting facts about Major's Cement.

The multitudes who use this standard article know that it is many hundred per cent. better than other cements for which similar claims are made, but a great many do not know why. The simple reason is that Mr Major uses the best materials ever discovered and other manufacturers do not use them, because they are too expensive and do not allow large profits. Mr. Major tells us that one of the elements of his cement costs $3.75 a pound, and another costs $2.65 a gallon while a large share of the so-called cements and liquid glue upon the market are nothing more than sixteen-cent glue, dissolved in water or citric acid, and, in some cases, altered slightly in color and odor by the addition of cheap and useless materials.

Major's cement retails at fifteen cents and twenty-five cents a bottle, and when a dealer tries to sell a substitute you can depend upon it that his only object is to make larger profit.

The profit of Major's cement is as much as any dealer ought to make on any cement, and this is doubly true in view of the fact that each dealer gets his share of the benefit of Mr. Major's advertising, which now amounts to over $5000 a month, throughout the country. Established in 1876.

Insist on having Major's. Don't accept any off hand advice from druggists.

If you are all handy (and you will be likely to find that you are a good deal more so than you imagine) you can repair your rubber boots and family shoes, and any other rubber and leather articles, with Major's Rubber Cement and Major's Leather Cement. And you will be surprised at how many dollars a year you will thus save.

If your druggist can't supply you, it will be forwarded by mail; either kind. Free of postage.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper.

At all Druggists Chichester Chemical Co., 2800 Madison Square, PHILADA., PA

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

New Grocery Store.

Complete New Stock at Lowest Prices.

H. A. BOWERS,

Formerly of East Greenville, has opened a first-class Grocery at

No. 80 West Main Street.

Highest Prices for all kinds of country produce. Make this store your headquarters when you come to Massillon.

G. F. BRECKEL, Mgr.

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Change of Time of Trains Over the Pennsylvania Lines.

Under a new schedule in effect Sunday, May 27, 1900, passenger trains over the Pennsylvania lines leave Massillon station as follows: For the East: 2:12 a. m., 8:05 a. m., 1:14 p. m., 7:50 p. m., 10:32 p. m. For the West: 4:12 a. m., 8:25 a. m., 10:10 a. m., 5:42 p. m., 9:40 p. m. Mail East, 12:29 p. m.; mail West, 11:15 a. m. All trains daily except the train East at 7:50 p. m. and West at 8:25 a. m. For particular information on the subject apply at the ticket office. J. A. Shoemaker, agent, Massillon, O.

Excursion Rates to Cincinnati, via Pennsylvania Lines.

For the meeting of the B. Y. P. U., tickets to Cincinnati will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines at single fare for round trip, July 10, 11, 12 and 13, good returning until July 17, inclusive, with privilege of extension to August 10. For details see local passenger and ticket agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

Low Rate Excursions to Chicago via Pennsylvania Lines.

June 26th and 27th for National Prohibition Convention, low rate non-transferable excursion ticket will be sold to Chicago via Pennsylvania Lines, valid for return trip until July 4th.

Excursions to Toledo via Pennsylvania Lines.

June 26th and 27th for Convention Ohio Christian Endeavor Union low rate non-transferable excursion tickets will be sold to Toledo via Pennsylvania Lines; good returning until Friday, June 29th.

4TH OF JULY TRIPS.

Excursion Tickets Will Be Sold via Pennsylvania Lines.

Following the annual custom, reduced rate tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines for Fourth of July trips. They may be obtained July 3d and 4th at any ticket station on the Pennsylvania Lines west of Pittsburg to any other station on those lines within a radius of 200 miles. Return coupon will be good until July 5th, inclusive. For particulars about rates and time of trains, apply to Pennsylvania Lines Passenger and Ticket Agents.

LOW FARE WEST.

Special Rates to Kansas City via Pennsylvania Lines for National Democratic Convention.

Excursion tickets to Kansas City for the national Democratic convention will be sold July 1, 2 and 3 via Pennsylvania lines: good returning leaving Kansas City not later than July 9. For information about rates, through time and train comforts, apply to nearest ticket agent of the Pennsylvania lines.

Cheap Tickets to Charleston, S. C.

They will be sold July 3, 5, 6 and 8 via Pennsylvania lines, account meeting of National Educational Association. Anybody may take advantage of the special rate and enjoy a vacation outing. Information about variable routes, stopover privileges, through time and other details will be furnished free by Passenger and Ticket Agents of the Pennsylvania Lines. Apply to the nearest one.

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Monday, Oct. 16, 1899, Interurban trains will leave the Public Square Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park Massillon, for Canton, hourly on the half hour, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a m	12 30 p m	6 30 p m
6 30 a m	1 30 p m	†7 30 p m
7 30 a m	2 30 p m	8 30 p m
8 30 a m	3 30 p m	9 30 p m
9 30 a m	4 30 p m	10 30 p m
10 30 a m	5 30 p m	
11 30 a m		

*Sundays excepted.
†7 10 p. m. at Massillon

For special service, rates and information apply to L. O'Toole, Asst. Supt. Canton, O., or F. H. Killinger, Gen. Agt. Massillon, O

Bear in mind that the want columns is a good investment.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.

Schedule in effect May 20th, 1900.

North Bound. Main Line.	†2	‡Sun	†4	x6	*3
Standard Time	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Bellaire					
Bridgeport			6 45	12 20	4 30
Uhrichsville		6 10	8 40	2 20	6 38
N Philadelphia		6 26	8 58	2 37	6 55
Canal Dover		6 33	9 05	2 44	7 03
Justus		7 00	9 35	3 13	7 34
Massillon	7 15	7 15	9 50	3 30	7 50
Canal Fulton	7 34	7 34	10 06	3 48	
Warwick	7 41	7 41	10 13	3 56	
Sterling	8 08	8 03	10 34	4 20	
Seville	8 14	8 14	10 40	4 26	
Chippewa Lake	8 23	8 23	10 48	4 35	
Medina	8 36	8 36	10 59	4 48	
Lester	8 48	8 48	11 07	5 00	
Brooklyn	9 24	9 24	11 46	5 46	
Cleveland	9 50	9 50	12 00	6 00	

Lorain Branch.	†14	†16	†10
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lester	11 08	6 21	2 32
Grafton	11 29	6 41	2 56
Elyria	11 45	6 59	3 14
Lorain	12 02	7 15	3 32

South Bound. Main Line	x1	†8	†5	‡Sun	†17
Standard Time	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M
Cleveland	7 20	1 35	5 10		6 00
Brooklyn	7 38	1 49	5 27		6 15
Lester	8 27	2 3	6 20		7 08
Medina	8 36	2 40	6 31		7 13
Chippewa Lake	8 48	2 51	6 45		7 24
Seville	8 57	2 59	6 54		7 34
Sterling	9 03	3 04	7 00		7 40
Warwick	9 24	3 24	7 22		8 01
Canal Fulton	9 31	3 32	7 30		8 8
Massillon	9 50	3 50	7 50	6 25	8 24
Jutuss	10	4 06	8 05	6 42	8 42
Canal Dover	10 36	4 37	8 35	7 10	9 11
N Philadelphia	10 43	4 44	8 42	7 15	9 18
Uhrichsville	11 1	5 10	9 00	7 30	9 35
Bridgeport	1 05	7 05		9 40	
Bellaire					

Lorain Branch.	†11	†13	†15
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lorain	7 00	1 05	4 00
Elyria	7 20	1 25	4 18
Grafton	7 43	1 48	4 36
Lester	8 05	2 15	4 58

Electric cars between Bridgeport, Bellaire Martin's Ferry and Wheeling.

Note 1 stop for passengers going south of Massillon.

Note 2 stops for passengers from south of Massillon.

For through tickets or any information, consult any agent or address

M. G. Carrel, G. P. A., Cleveland, O.

C A & C — Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Trains Run by Central Standard Time.

Southbound.	502	538	528	504
	a m	p m	p m	a m
CLEVELAND lv	*8 25	†1 40	*7 35	
Hudson	9 20	2 43	8 40	*10 45
AKRON ar	9 46	3 13	9 07	11 10
AKRON lv	9 48	3 13	9 07	11 10
Barberton	10 00	3 30	9 23	*11 30
ORRVILLE ar	10 35	4 12	10 00	503
ORRVILLE lv	10 40	4 12	10 10	a m
Millersburg	11 20	4 55	10 57	†5 45
Mt. Vernon	12 38	6 17	12 30	7 10
COLUMBUS ar	*1 55	† 7 45	*2 00	*8 40
	p m	p m	a m	a m

Northbound.	527	535	503	507
	a m	a m	a m	p m
COLUMBUS lv	*12 3*	*6 55	*11 45	†5 40
Mt. Vernon	2 2*	8 28	1 15	7 15
Millersburg	3 55	9 4	2 35	*8 40
ORRVILLE ar	4 45	10 30	3 22	505
ORRVILLE lv	4 55	10 40	3 22	p m
Barberton	5 37	11 18	3 58	*4 55
AKRON ar	5 55	11 38	4 15	5 15
AKRON lv	6 05	11 38	4 15	5 15
Hudson	6 35	†12 05	4 45	*5 40
CLEVELAND ar	*7 30	....	*5 40	
	a m	p m	p m	p m

Train for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg, 11:20 a m week days.

*Every day †Week days only.

E. A. Ford, Gen. Pass. Agt, Pittsburg, Pa

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.

"B. & O. System."

Taking Effect Dec. 7, 1899.

NORTH BOUND.

	* No. 46	* No. 4.	† No. 6.	* No. 10	† No. 8.
Massillon	A. M.	A. 7 30	A 11 30	P 3 30	P. 6
Canton	5 45	8 35	P 12 01	4 19	7 40
Akron	6 45	9 05	1 00	4 55	
Cleveland	8 15	10 20	2 10	6 26	9 25

SOUTH BOUND.

	* No. 7.	† No. 3.	* No. 5.	* No. 9.	* No. 47
Cleveland	A. 7 25	A 11 00	P 10 00	P 3 35	P. 6 35
Akron	9 05	P 12 20	11 15	4 56	7 51
Canton	9 56	1 08	11 59	5 44	8 40
Massillon	10 30	2 10	.....	6 10	9 20

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

E. W. Busby, Ticket Agt. 40 E. Main St.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

MICROBES AND COLD

DEADLY GERMS LIVE THROUGH THE TEMPERATURE OF LIQUID AIR.

The researches of Professor Dewar on liquid air are familiar to all who take an interest in the progress of scientific research at large. At a recent Royal society meeting an interesting communication was made on behalf of Dr. A. Macfadyen and Mr. S. Rowland on the effect of the terrifically low temperature of liquid air on microbes. The aim of the investigators was that of ascertaining whether the germs could survive cold of a degree ranging from 183 degrees to 192 degrees centigrade.

It is of course known that many species of microbes can survive being packed in ice, and even higher organisms flourish in the arctic circle, says the London Express. Indeed, the extremes of temperature for low forms of life are widely separated, and so it becomes a matter of practical public interest, as I shall show, to determine where the limits of vitality in this respect are to be found. The low temperature of liquid air offered a supreme chance to see how microbes comported themselves under exposure thereto, and so our investigators seized on the opportunity presented them.

Exposed for 20 hours to the liquid air temperature, no injury was apparently sustained by the microbes. But in the recent experiments such germs as those of typhoid fever, diphtheria, anthrax, cholera and other ailments, along with nondisease producing species, were submitted to the liquid air test for seven days. In addition to the excessively low temperature, I must add, the microbes in this experiment were subjected to a tremendous mechanical strain.

Then came the question of the effects of both conditions on the vitality of the germs. These results may be summed up in the word nil. Under the microscopes they showed no signs of mechanical injury or distortion, and they were as lively, if that term may be applied to denote a condition of vitality, as they were previous to their chilling and cooling experiences.

I have referred to the public interest which attaches to these investigations. To know the limits of germ life is an essential item in the knowledge of the sanitarian when he undertakes to show how infectious diseases caused by microbic action can be destroyed and prevented from attacking us.

It has long been known that we cannot trust to cold as a disinfecting and germ killing agency. Cold will check germ growth certainly, a fact we see illustrated by every cargo of Australian mutton that is landed at the docks, but it cannot destroy the microscopic living things that are responsible for inducing disease and for causing decomposition, putrefaction and a goodly number of other conditions beneficial and the reverse.

Electrical Engraving.

A new German electrical process for engraving on metal is reported. A plaster of paris cast of the object which is to be copied it saturated with a material which will allow the passage of the current and attached to the negative pole of the battery, while the metal to be etched is connected with the positive pole and is slightly pressed against the cast. At the points of contact the metal is dissolved, so that a negative of the cast is produced. If the cast itself is a negative of the object—that is to say, shows depressed parts of the original in relief, and vice versa—the etching will be a positive production. To etch steel plates deeply four or five hours are often required, and the metal has to be brought into contact with the plaster several hundred times. Each contact lasts for 12 seconds and is succeeded by a brushing to remove any loosened unsoluble impurities of the metal from its surface. This is done automatically by a mechanical arrangement. The plaster must be neither too porous nor insufficiently so, and on the selection of the exact consistency a great deal of care has to be bestowed. The electrolyte which does the etching is chosen according to the nature of the metal under treatment. For instance, for steel the best electrolyte is a 10 per cent solution of ammonium chloride made slightly acid with hydrochloric acid. The German accounts of this invention also state that a company is being formed in Europe to carry out the process on a commercial scale.

Sugar From Watermelons.

A farmer and gardener named Hanz of Bowling Green, Ky., has recently made an excellent quality of sirup from watermelons, according to The Irrigation Age, which states that he will shortly attempt to convert some of the sirup into sugar and expects to be successful. The same paper gives the following report of an interview with him:

From 18 melons, weighing from 20 to 25 pounds, we made two gallons and one pint of sirup. We cut the melons in halves, cut out the pulp, ground it in a cider mill and pressed out the juice. We boiled the juice in porcelain kettles on the kitchen stove for 12 hours. With a cider mill and a hot air or steam evaporator two men can make 25 or 30 gallons of sirup per day. At the above figures it would take about 270 melons to make 30 gallons of sirup, worth $15. Melons would be worth at wholesale about $5 or $6, and it would take two or three days to haul and sell them at market. With a mill and an evaporator in the melon patch a farmer and one or two hands could realize 100 per cent more by making them into sirup and feeding the refuse to hogs, cattle, horses and chickens, which eat it greedily.

FARM, ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

BY J. S. TRIGG.

Copyright, 1900, by J. S. Trigg, Rockford, Ia.

Correspondence Solicited.

Texas will show up with a crop of cotton worth $100,000,000 this year.

When a turkey steals her nest, some neighbor is very likely to steal her brood.

That's the way it always goes—just as soon as the berries get ripe the sugar trust puts up the price of sugar.

We would like to know why the Lord made the curculio want to lay its measly egg in the best varieties of plums.

Always thorns among the roses, for here, just as the strawberry season ends, along come the hay fever and the sniffles.

There may be something prettier than a jack rose in the garden these bright June mornings, but if there is we can't see it.

A bushel of Iowa corn would buy a bushel of York state pears this year if it were not for the railways' share in the transaction.

It is the cultivation of the crop after the weeds are all killed which is a real pleasure to the cultivator and a boon to the growing crop.

If you have an old stag ram which you know is of no use to ship to Chicago, don't try to work it off on your home community as spring lamb.

You see that your boys have a good Fourth of July. With corn at 35 cents you can afford to give the boy more than a quarter to celebrate his country's independence.

The painful blotches caused by ivy poisoning may be speedily relieved by wetting a piece of bread with water and dusting with washing soda, placing it over the scald.

It is all right for the man to insist upon having meals at the farm home ready on time, and it is also all right for the wife and mother to insist upon the men being on hand when the meal is ready.

Death in the summer kitchen is always lurking when the gasoline stove is carelessly handled. Foolish and careless women cannot change the law which governs the explosive hydrocarbons.

When pianos and organs find a ready sale among the farmers, it may be safely assumed that times are easy out on the grass. More pianos were sold last year than for the six years previously.

Kansas leads off for the crop season of 1900 with an 80,000,000 bushel crop of wheat and wants thousands of men to help save it. Following the wheat will be a 250,000,000 bushel crop of corn, and we recall the time when we passed the hat for Kansas.

The proposed German legislation against meat products is only as to canned goods and sausage, which constitute but a small part of our exports to that country. It may be that this adverse legislation is entirely in the interest of the horse meat sausage of Germany.

The municipal ordinances of the city of St. Petersburg, in Russia, prohibit the carrying of a whip by the cabmen of the city, and still some of the finest and most high spirited horses in all the world are to be found in that city. The horse is there treated better than the man.

The man who put $5 worth of eggs into a $25 incubator and for three weeks has been broken of his sleep to watch the machine which at last turns him out a couple of measly, motherless chicks has troubles of his own and needs two languages in which to express his feelings.

The trouble may come from a hailstorm or from a cyclone or from a stroke of lightning or from a lantern kicked over by a cow in the barn, and it does come in all of these ways, and an insurance policy which will cover the loss is a good thing to have when the trouble comes.

Naturally men will always put the poor apples in the middle of the barrel and the best berries on the top of the box, but all the same the men who make the most money from their fruit don't do this sort of dirty work. It is more honorable and pays better to sell the poor fruit to the glucose jam makers and let the fraud be sold in a bunch.

Give your boy an acre of land to work on some part of the farm and let him do it all his own way and have for his own the proceeds of such crop as he may raise. He will make some blunders, of course, but his experience will be worth a good deal. For such an acre some special crop, such as melons, popcorn, strawberries or potatoes, should be grown. You try it and see how quickly the boy will become interested in finding out all about the crop which he will try to raise and how to care for and market it to the best advantage.

We notice with regret that weeds of all sorts are almost entirely exempt from the ravages of insects. It is probably this thing which does something to make them weeds. Here is, for instance, a wild rose, proof against mildew, slug, green worm and red spider, all of which beset a Jacqueminot rose growing within two feet of it in the writer's garden.

The publication of the formula by which oleo is made has been a surprise to the country and to congress, which compelled such publicity. It is proved that it can be produced so very cheaply that more emphatically than ever is the demand being made that it shall not be allowed to pass itself off as butter. It is also shown that the people who are knowing users of it are entitled to very much lower prices on it.

A farmer in central Iowa recently drove a four horse team of draft horses into a country town and was offered an even $1,000 for them by a local horse buyer. These were high grade Percherons and the sort of horses wanted by the breweries and wholesale houses of the large cities. For this grade of horses there will always be a good demand at good prices.

A year or two more and the rafting business of the Mississippi river will be a thing of the past. The pine timber has nearly all been cut on the northern tributaries of this river which is within hauling distance of the streams, and now the only way left is to build railways into the uncut sections of timber and erect mills adjacent thereto, shipping out the lumber instead of the logs.

If oleo is the poor man's butter and was sold to him for what it cost to produce, with a reasonable profit added, and sold for just what it is, no one could have any just cause for complaint. But it is sold as butter, with the outrageous profit of not less than 10 cents a pound to the producer of the fraud. Nine-tenths of the oleo eaten is eaten by those who think and believe it is genuine butter.

The end of the strawberry season always comes all too soon, and the grower of this fruit who makes a specialty of late varieties which ripen after the bulk of the crop is marketed can always depend upon making a good thing out of his late berries, for people always want strawberries most just as the season ends. The Gandy berry is the latest fruiting variety we have tried, and, while not a large yielder, the fruit is exceptionally large and attractive.

While we most cheerfully concede to woman a place, if she can make one, on the rostrum, in the courtroom, in the pulpit, as farm manager and grower of fine stock, as commercial traveler, physician and architect, we still draw the line on her playing butcher and running a meat market. An Indiana man proudly brags that his daughter can knock down a steer and take its hide off more quickly and in better shape than any man he ever employed for this purpose.

Lawns kept closely cut and well watered during the summer season need fertilizing every two years at least. About the best fertilizer is made by taking stable manure and, by turning it two or three times during the summer months, secure the destruction of all weed seeds in it. Then apply a liberal coat of such fertilizer in the fall, along in October, and let it remain on the lawn during the winter, raking the coarsest of it off in the spring. But, mind, it must be well heated and turned during the summer to kill the weed seeds; otherwise it will make bad work.

The opportunities for the acquirement of a practical agricultural education are better today than they have ever been before, and this, too, without the expense of attending some institution. There is an unlimited literature bearing on all phases of farm work—books, papers and magazines. There are study courses carried on by correspondence to be had in some of the states, through which nearly all the benefits of a course at an agricultural college may be obtained. Really all that is wanting now is the well defined purpose on the part of the man who should know more to acquire such knowledge as he needs.

Of course it is not so bad as to have the reputation for being dishonest, but all the same it never helps a man any to be known as "tight" in a community. While a man should look after his own interests in a businesslike manner, it does not pay him to split hairs to get his own or ignore the fact that every man owes something to the community at large. It is a nice thing to enjoy the reputation of being a generous man, as one having thought and care for his fellows less fortunate than he, as one who, living in the world, makes it the better for his having so lived. Such a reputation is far better than a gilt edged Bradstreet's rating and is a security which always pays a big dividend as long as the man lives.

BLOOD POISON.

Mercury AND Potash Make Wrecks, Not Cures

In some cases the external signs of Contagious Blood Poison are so slight that the victim is firmly within the grasp of the monster before the true nature of the disease is known. In other cases the blood is quickly filled with this poisonous virus and the swollen glands, mucus patches in the mouth, sores on scalp, ulcers on tongue, sore throat, eruptions on skin, copper colored splotches, and falling hair and eyebrows leave no room for doubt, as these are all unmistakable signs of Contagious Blood Poison.

Doctors still prescribe mercury and potash as the only cure for Blood Poison. These poisonous minerals never yet made a complete and permanent cure of Contagious Blood Poison. They drive the disease back into the system, cover it up for a while, but it breaks out again in worse form. These powerful minerals produce mercurial rheumatism and the most offensive sores and ulcers, causing the joints to stiffen and finger nails to drop off. **Mercury and potash make wrecks, not cures,** and those who have been dosed with these drugs are never after free from aches and pain.

S. S. S. acts in an entirely different manner, being a purely vegetable remedy; it forces the poison out of the system, and instead of tearing down, builds up and invigorates the general health. S. S. S. is the only antidote for this specific virus, and therefore the only cure for Contagious Blood Poison. No matter in what stage or how hopeless the case may appear, even though pronounced incurable by the doctors, S. S. S. can be relied upon to make a rapid, permanent cure. S. S. S. is not a new, untried remedy; an experience of nearly fifty years has proven it a sure and unfailing cure for this disease. It is the only purely vegetable blood medicine known.

Mr. H. L. Myers, 100 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J., says: "I was afflicted with a terrible blood disease, which was in spots at first, but afterwards spread all over my body. These soon broke out into sores, and it is easy to imagine the suffering I endured. Before I became convinced that the doctors could do me no good I had spent a hundred dollars, which was really thrown away. I then tried various patent medicines but they did not reach the disease. When I had finished my first bottle of S. S. S. I was greatly improved and was delighted with the result. The large, red splotches on my chest began to grow paler and smaller, and before long disappeared entirely. I regained my lost weight, became stronger, and my appetite improved. I was soon entirely well, and my skin as clear as a piece of glass."

SSS

Send for our Home Treatment Book, which contains valuable information about this disease, with complete directions for self treatment. Our medical department is in charge of physicians who have made a life-time study of blood diseases. Don't hesitate to write for any information or advice wanted. We make no charge whatever for this. All correspondence is held in the most sacred confidence. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

BLOOMBERGS' OFFERINGS.

Bring this price list with you, as we have in ample plentitue everything we advertise.

BOYS' SUITS,

ages 13 to 19 long pants styles, made up from good bird's eye worsted, color black, regular $4 50 suit, this sale $2 48.

BOYS' SUITS,

ages 8 to 15, short pant styles, in all nobby patterns, stripes, checks, plaid and plain colors; they are called big bargains in other alleged sales at $1.50. Our price, 98.

CHILDREN'S VESTEE SUITS,

(3 pieces) in fancy crash materials, the $1.00 kind elsewhere, in this sale at 48c.

500 PAIRS

Men's Black Cheviot pants nearly all wool, all sizes, and really worth $1 25. In this sale at 69c.

ONE DAY ONLY.

Children's Knee pants in stripped crash goods, ages 3 to 15 years, at 4c.

We have added 378 Men's Suits to that great line that sell everywhere at $8, but in this sale at $5.66.

Your money back whenever you want it.

BLOOMBERG'S.

If you are waking. call me early—
Call me early, mother dear,
For I would to BLOOMBERG'S hurry,;
Let me go and have no fear.

I would go where father's buying
All those pretty things to use—
Suits and overcoats, shirts, collars
And neckties of brilliant hues.

Then if you're waking, call me early—
Call me early, mother dear,
For I want to get to BLOOMBERG'S
Ere the bargains disappear.

Bloomberg's

This sale will no doubt bring forth a "whine and a bray" from certain quarters, coupled with the gratuitous statement that it involves a loss to its projectors, but what care the people so long as the loss does not fall on them.

MEN'S HOSIERY.

An immense purchase of men's fancy Hosiery enables us to give you the best value in ½ hose in blue red and maroon colors, in polka dot pattrens, regular 25c quality, this sale at 16c

Men's Sox in black and tan, the 3 pr. for 25c kind in other alleged sales, for one day only, 2 pair 5c.

SATURDAY ONLY.

Once more for Saturday only, another big lot of men's and boys' Suspenders at 1 cent.

STRAW HATS.

Any of our 50 and 75c straw hats, all new styles, and when we say new styles you are not shown hats that look like "relics of a forgotten past," but regular up to the minute styles, at 39c.

Another big bunch of boys' straw hats (not made from swamp grase) at 2 for 5c.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

Men's Jersey ribbed Summer Underwear; good values at 25c, this sale 15c

BLOOMBERG BROS.

One Price Clothiers and Furnishers.

24 WEST MAIN ST. Chas. L. Frantz. Mgr.

Thousands of Dollars Worth of New Seasonable Dry Goods

Just received at the old **Bee Hive Cash Store.** Every department again refilled. You are very cordially invited to come and inspect the new things.

Wash Dress Goods.

Hosiery.

Fine Umbrellas.

1 case Fine Imported Zephyr Ginghams, 35c quality, our new price only 19c a yard

1 case choice new Lawns, 10c grade, 8c yard

1 case yard wide Percales, remnants, 5c yd.

100 doz. Misses' Fast Black Ribbed Hose, all sizes, 5c pair. 100 doz. Ladies' Black Seamless Hose, 4 pair 25c. 100 doz. Men's extra Fine Half Hose, Fast Black, 5c pair.

100 Ladies' Twilled Silk, 26 in., elegant handles, special bargains at $1.00 each.

100 Ladies' Taffata Silk Umbrellas, values running from $2 to $4. Our closing price $1.98 each.

SMYRNA RUG SALE,

OLD PRICES.

21 x 45 inches .....$1.29. 26x54 in.....$1 69. 30x60 in.....$2.19. 36x60 in.....$3.19.

75 Nubia Rugs, 27x54 inches, only $1.19 each.

ALLMAN & PUTMAN.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

BIGGER THAN BOBBY

PEOPLE WHO, UNDER ENGLISH LAW, MAY LAUGH AT THE POLICE.

The Various Classes of Persons In Great Britain Who Cannot Be Arrested—Royalty, as a Matter of Course, Is First on the List.

The other day at the Westminster (England) county court a warrant for the arrest and committal of a solicitor had to be extended for four months more, as, though the solicitor was walking about the streets in the sight of the police, they dared not lay a finger on him. Even the judge seemed surprised that the man could not be arrested. But it is probable he never will be arrested, for, as he carries a charm on his person in the form of a brief, his body cannot be seized. This is because no one engaged on business at a law court can be arrested for any breach of the civil law. If you happen to owe a debt, to have a judgment delivered against you and to be committed to prison for not paying, of course you can be arrested under ordinary circumstances, but if you are subpœnaed as a witness you cannot be arrested while going to the place, while staying there to give evidence or while returning home, and you may feel sure that the courts will stick up for you.

There are many other people who can laugh at the police. Of course no member of the royal family can be arrested under any circumstances Servants of the royal household also have great privileges in this way Should one of the royal servants commit a crime at the command of the crown he could not be arrested. As the crown can do no wrong, of course any order the crown should give would be considered right, and Bobby would not dare to make an arrest.

Then members of parliament, though they can be arrested for some things, are exempt in certain cases where ordinary citizens would certainly be run in. If a member of the house of commons commits a crime, he can be arrested like any other citizen, but if it is a case of contempt of court, such as not paying debts, he can snap his fingers at the police during the greater part of the year—that is to say, he can not be arrested while parliament is sitting nor for 40 days before and 40 days after the session. This gives him exemption during about nine-tenths of the year.

Of course a peer enjoys the same good fortune, and so does a peeress in her own right. But in their case the privilege is still greater, for they cannot be arrested on a civil process at any time, whether parliament is sitting or not. In fact, if the heir to a peerage happens to be in prison for any offense not criminal, he is liberated the moment he succeeds to the title.

Foreign embassadors may commit any offense, from drunkenness up to murder, without running the slightest risk of seeing the inside of an English prison. And not only have the embassadors themselves this privilege, but their secretaries, coachmen, cooks, valets, etc., are equally favored individuals, for the theory is that an embassador is useless without his dinner, his drives, his shaves and the like.

When an embassador commits a crime, all that can be done is to ask his government to recall him. But, of course, if he went about the streets knocking many people down he would certainly be arrested and held temporarily. But he could not be tried and punished. The foreign embassador's house, family and servants are looked upon as if they were in their own country. Under no circumstances could a policeman or bailiff break into the house or arrest any of the inhabitants.

Soldiers, while on service, could run up debts, refuse to pay, and if a judge, after ordering them to pay, without result, issued a warrant for their arrest and committal, no policeman dare execute it unless the amount were over $150. Navy men enjoy the same privileges, but no doubt they seldom get the opportunity of exercising them.

The clergy are another class of men who are sometimes secure against arrest. A clergyman cannot be arrested when he is celebrating divine service or conducting the celebration of rites for the dead; nor can he be touched when going to or returning from either of these duties. Any one breaking the law in this respect might be punished with as much as two years' imprisonment with hard labor.

On Sundays we are all privileged. No one can be arrested on Sunday except for treason, felony or breach of the peace. If any one tries it on with you, you can resist up to the point of killing him.

A curious rule in connection with arrest is not generally known—if a policeman comes along after a fight or an assault, he can make no arrest without a warrant.—London Tit-Bits.

Makes Brilliant Flames.

People who live on the New England coast like to use ocean driftwood as fuel in open fireplaces. It is impregnated with copper and ocean salts and when burned gives out the most brilliant colored flames. It is asserted that a New Bedford dealer has orders for the wood from all parts of the country, and even from Europe, and ships hundreds of barrels of it yearly.

Various attempts have been made to imitate this wood by artificial process, but without success. Long submersion in the sea water is necessary to produce the brilliant flames.—New York Tribune.

True nobility is in the mind, not in the flesh. I wish to leave after me when I die my memory and good works.—King Alfred the Great.

The University of El Ayhar, in Cairo is the oldest in the world. It has records dating back 1,000 years.

WHEN TO SELL.

It is not always easy to determine just when to sell the products of the farm. It seems to be true that farm products seldom go to a rising market, the owners thinking that they will get still better prices. It is also true that such products will rush in to a falling market, the owners hoping to get rid of their stuff before it gets lower in price. Where a farmer is so situated that he is not compelled to sell and can choose his market this phase of his business should receive more attention than it does. The first and most important thing to do in the study of this matter is to ascertain as near as may be possible just what his stuff has cost him to produce, and there is a great variation in cost price of farm commodities even on farms in the same neighborhood. A safe rule for guidance is that when produce is selling for less than it cost to produce it is safe to hold it provided it can be so held without deterioration and loss. Hay in barn, corn in crib and grain in the bin are examples. With live stock, dairy products, roots and fruits the case is different, animals when fit for the market becoming a daily expense to longer keep and the other products being perishable. It seldom pays to hold potatoes over for a spring market if a fair price can be obtained for them in the field when dug. It will never pay the farmer to hold butter, cheese or fruits, and the sooner these are sold the better. It does not pay to carry over until winter 40 or 50 young roosters and then sell them for less than they would have brought in July as broilers; it does not pay to keep stuffing corn into a 350 pound hog when it will bring 4 cents a pound; it does not pay to keep milking a cow which will make only 125 pounds of butter in a year—it is time to market her any day; it never pays to sell a well bred steer calf for veal or keep for a future beef animal the low bred and ill favored one. It will pay to break in and fit up the colt before he is sold, for there is $50 in doing it if such colt is a good one. The good brood mare, the aged sow which has always raised a good litter of pigs and the good cow should not be sold even at fancy figures during their period of usefulness. The markets of the country at large should be watched and studied and possible shortage of any staple commodity anticipated. In conclusion, the average farmer should not be a speculator.

DIED POOR.

He died and was buried last week. He went at 63 and had a big funeral. He had always been a farmer and commenced life as a hired hand on an Indiana farm without a cent. He resolved to accumulate money at all hazards and early schooled himself to self denying, economical habits, which gave him a good start by the time he was 35. He was shrewd enough to see the possibilities connected with cheap western lands and added acre to acre, so that the probate court will have some 1,700 acres to divide among his heirs. His wife died when he was 50, a victim to his insatiate greed for land. His boys would not stay with him, and his daughters married and left the old home without a single regret. His home was never anything more than just a place to eat and sleep in. Finding himself left alone, he married a smart, scheming widow who kept house for him during his last few years of life. The smart widow gets one-third of the estate, and the children get at last a part of what they helped him to accumulate. While the neighbors all turned out to the funeral, it was noticeable that no comment was made on this man's life save that he had got a lot of land and made a pile of money. The parson had a tough job to preach the funeral sermon. He provided in his will that a monument to cost $2,000 should be erected over his grave, just as though anybody who had known him while he lived would ever forget him. The widow wore a whole lot of crape and made a great deal of fuss; but, so far as one could see, nobody shed a single tear of regret that he was gone. The local paper gave him as good a send off as it could and used the whitewash brush liberally; said that he was a good and industrious man and had accumulated a lot of land and money. You knew him, did you? Well, do not go and be a fool like him, for his life, measured by a true standard, was a most miserable failure.

NATURE'S SEXTONS.

When any form of life perishes, nature is wonderfully prompt to resolve it into its original elements as quickly as possible, and both the animal and vegetable worlds have agents which work almost wholly on this line as sextons or undertakers. Thus we see in the case of the tree smitten by blight an army of worms and bugs which seek the decaying wood in which to feed and propagate their kind, these, in turn, sought as food by the woodpeckers, which in a short time tear and riddle the decaying stump, while not infrequently Mother Nature will plant a vine to feed on the decaying roots and tenderly hide the work of death with a wreath of greenery. With a dead animal the odor of decomposition is notice to the fly that there is work for it to do, and out of this comes the seeming paradox that a single bluebottle fly will destroy a dead horse more quickly than would a lion. Then we have the tireless winged gull as an ocean scavenger, and the vulture its counterpart on land, or we can look down among the myriad pygmy life underfoot and watch a sexton beetle busy at work, exercising a knowledge of engineering in accomplishing its herculean task which is little short of marvelous. It is left for man alone to abrogate the natural law on this thing and by ingenious systems of embalming preserve his own dead for an indefinite length of time.

BELIEVED IN GHOSTS

DR. ELLIOTT COUES SAID THAT HE OFTEN SAW THEM.

The Famous Ornithologist's Description of the Spirit of a Dead Friend Who Appeared to and Conversed With Him In His Room.

Dr. Elliott Coues, the famous ornithologist and member of the American Academy of Sciences, was long recognized as the foremost advocate of belief in the existence of ghosts. He had promised several of his friends that, if able to do so, he would appear to them after his own demise, and they are still waiting, with no little interest, to see if he can carry out the agreement.

"I have myself seen the ghosts of a good many dead persons," said the doctor one day. "I remember one occasion when I had just gone to bed, the light being turned out, I was composing myself to slumber when I suddenly became aware of a presence in the room. The impression conveyed to my mind was that it was the presence of a certain person lately deceased, with whom I had been on very intimate terms. In fact, I felt an overpowering sense of the nearness of the individual in question.

"About the same moment there arose slowly from the floor a nebulous mass of what looked like shining white vapor, which began to take shape, as did the smoke from the casket opened by the fisherman in the 'Arabian Nights'' tales. Gradually it assumed a more distinct outline, until it presented a radiant image of my friend. The lips appeared to move, and from them came an intelligible utterance, a message in short, from the departed. I do not care to say what that message was.

"I can assure you that the vision was no dream, and the nature of the message was such as to eliminate, to my own satisfaction at all events, the theory of hallucination. What, then, was this shape of shining white vapor? Was it a human soul? It is a question pregnant with intense interest.

"Each of us, I believe, has in him a ghost, which ordinarily is confined to the precincts of the body. When I die, my ghost leaves my body permanently, and, having done so, perhaps it may continue to be the vehicle and means of expression of conscious will, memory and understanding. St. Paul says, 'There is a natural body and a spiritual body.' It is of the spiritual body that I am speaking.

"Our senses take cognizance of no forms of matter except those which are in a certain degree of condensation, but the spiritual body may be of a more rarefied and tenuous substance. The nonappearance of ghosts to us may be a question not of the existence of specters, but of the acuteness of our perceptive faculties.

"My own experience is that the coming of an apparition is always preceded by a curious sensation which I call the 'ghost chill.' When this symptom arrives, the threshold of consciousness seems to be shifted to the extent of rendering possible a perception of something ordinarily invisible. The change is usually very brief, lasting only a few seconds, during which the manifestation occurs.

"One reason that I have for believing the evidence of my own senses in this matter is that on several occasions the apparition of my own personality has presented itself to other persons in places where my body was not at the time. Some years ago I was in Chicago, at an ordinary evening party with about 40 friends, when an individual in Washington, who did not even know where I was, was visited by my phantasm and received from it a brief message stating where I was at the time and giving the names of two or three of the guests present—persons with whom the observer was unacquainted. This was one of the rare cases where a ghost made itself audible.

"You ask what would happen if one should approach a ghost such as I have described and try to touch it. My reply is that there would certainly be no danger in doing so, for specters never do anybody any harm, the fear of them entertained by most people being simply a dread of that which is unknown and not understood. Whatever is unknown is always terrible. But the phantom is composed of matter too tenuous to present any obstacle, and I do not doubt that it would dissolve and disappear if you attempted to walk through it."—Washington Post.

Fish Living In Hot Water.

There is a pond at Golconda which is fed by the waters from the hot springs. This pond has an area of two or three acres, and the temperature of the water is about 75 degrees, and in some places where the hot water bubbles up from the bottom the temperature is almost up to a boiling point. Recently a discovery has been made that this warm lake is literally alive with carp, some of which are more than one foot long. All efforts to catch them with a hook and line have failed, and they will not touch the most tempting bait. A few of them have been shot, and, contrary to the general supposition, the flesh was hard and palatable.

What He Thought of It.

The following retort is recorded of Mr. Maurice Barrymore: Once at the Hoffman House, New York, an English stranger interfered with the conversation of a knot of friends by a long tirade against all things American. He finished by an attack on our spelling.

"Why, you can't even spell correctly in this confounded country! Honour, h-o-n-o-r; labour, l-a-b-o-r. What do you think of that, Barry?"

"Well," replied Barrymore slowly and distinctly, "as far I should judge, where honor and labor are concerned U would never enter into the question!"

THE CHANCES IN THE DAKOTAS.

We are in receipt of inquiries from the east by young men who wish to know just what chances the Dakotas offer for a young man to make his way in the world. It will do no harm to state the exact truth about this country, which is not always done in the literature of the land boomers and the railway companies. The eastern part of both these states is good agricultural land, fine soil, productive of good crops of all the cereals and grasses common to the northern latitude. Bordering these agricultural lands on the west lies a strip of territory running to the Missouri river, where a deficient rainfall makes the growing of farm crops more or less a risky business; beyond the Missouri it is too dry to try to run a farm in the ordinary way. Throughout the whole of this scantily watered region where lands are cheap the growing of stock can be made an exceedingly profitable business, for, while provision has to be made for the feeding and care of the stock in the winter, in time of deep snows and storms, it is still the rule that the snowfall is very light, and that stock will secure a good part of their living from the nutritious native grasses even in the coldest weather. We regard this part of the Dakotas as the ideal sheep country of America, and believe that if a young man is willing to rough it, and knows how to properly care for his flock, he can make himself independent in a few years with a flock of sheep. What is true of sheep is also true of cattle; the range is large and the grass very nutritious and stock of all kinds is remarkably free from disease. The arable part of the Dakotas is just as fine as the lands of Minnesota and Iowa, which they join, and while now to be bought at from $18 to $25 per acre, are sure to advance in price in the near future to $40 and $50 per acre. In the stock belt lands are much cheaper. Hundreds of young and industrious men are making money there, and there is plenty of room for more. In many respects it would be better for a man to remain single if he went into the stock business, as it is a pretty lonesome country for an educated and refined woman. It is indispensable, if the stock business is gone into, to look after a proper water supply and have a small cash capital with which to stock up. The safest thing to do is for the young man to go there and work a year or so for some stockman and get the run of the business and the lay of the land before investing his money. There is plenty of money there for the men who know how to manage right.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

The writer has never known a time when it was so difficult to hire work of any kind done. It makes no difference whether it is a house you want painted or papered, a ditch dug, a cord of wood sawed or a barn built it is almost impossible to get it done at any price. It is just so in the house—no girl to be had to do housework or do a washing or make a dress. Is it possible that we are coming to the time when nobody will be compelled to work for other people? If so, what then? If every one has to do his or her own work or leave it undone, of what use will be wealth? For one of the chief prerogatives of money is to be able to hire some one to do your dirty work for you. Personally we would like to see this time come and see the millionaire currying his own horse and blacking his own boots, while madam had to do her own washing or go with dirty duds. It is certainly poverty alone which makes labor available and purchasable and equally true that if everybody had enough to supply wants nobody would work for any one else. It may be well in view of the possible advent of such a condition for people to simplify their mode of living so as to be independent of hired help.

OUR DAILY BREAD.

Americans are the best fed people on earth. Living in a country where crops never fail, where climatic conditions and variation of latitude and altitude permit the growth of all known products of the temperate and semitropical zones, where science and knowledge contribute to the best possible preparation of the earth's products for food, it comes that no people on earth have so much food and of so good a quality upon their daily bills of fare. The Eskimo with his whale and walrus blubber, the Scandinavian fisherman with his diet of codfish, the Hun with his black rye bread, Paddy with his praties and bonnyclabber, the Italian with his spaghetti, the Chinaman with his rice, are each and all but poorly fed and nourished, measured by the American standard. And because food is so plentiful it comes that in no other country is so much of it wasted. Good and abundant food has not a little to do with the progress and development of a race, and so we find that, besides being the best fed people, the Americans are also the most progressive nation of the civilized world.

HARD HEADS.

A boy reader of these notes asks us where the hard heads, which are found in spots all through the prairie regions of the west, came from. These masses of granite, porphyry and schist, wherever found, all show plainly the wearing, grinding and smoothing effect of glacial action. They are all wanderers from a far country and are part and parcel of the granite backbone of the country in the far north. Imbedded in the ice sheet which smoothed down and formed the prairie region of the west, they lie where they fell when released by the heat of the sun and are literal tables of stone, recording the history of prehistoric days.

THE OLD SPORT TRICKED.

He Knew the Sharpers' Game, but They Knew It Better.

In the days when things were wide open there was a "brace" faro game on the other side of Canal street, where some pretty fat pigeons were frequently plucked. While this was going on a broken down sport formed the habit of dropping in and securing a share of the plunder by simply betting the reverse of the victim. The latter, for instance, would bet $50 one way on the ace, and the old sport, knowing positively that the dupe would lose, would bet $5 the other way on the same card. In order to secure the $50 the dealer had to let the unwelcome visitor win his little five, and that sort of thing happened almost every time a fresh fool was piloted into the establishment.

Of course the sharpers who ran the game regarded this proceeding on the old sport's part as a most outrageous invasion of their private rights, equivalent to blackmail. "I call it just the same as stealing for him to come in that way when we're skinning a man and take off a slice," said the main sharp, "and he really ought to be arrested. We must do something to stop him."

Accordingly they laid their heads together and evolved a Machiavelian scheme. A few days later a stranger, who had all the appearances of a very verdant planter, was steered into the place, and right behind him, as usual, came the old sport, scenting rich pickings. After playing for awhile in a small way the stranger, who appeared to be more than half tipsy, pulled out a huge roll of bills and offered to bet $1,500 on the turn of a card. The proposition was promptly accepted, and the other fellow, thinking he had the chance of his life, immediately put up $65, which was every cent he had on earth. To his consternation, the planter won and he lost. That broke him of the habit and was the last time he ever tried to rob robbers. It turned out later that the planter was a Memphis gambler, "made up" expressly for the role.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

CATCHING SMELTS.

How the Little Fish Are Hooked Through the Ice.

The smelts are all caught with hook and line, says the Bangor Commercial. Taking them otherwise, such as by seine, would be regarded by the fishermen here as a great wrong. The fishing is all done in tents, the tents being about six feet long, five feet wide and high enough for a man to stand up in them.

These tents are covered with cloth, heated by a stove and lighted usually by a lantern. I have known the temperature of my tent to vary, however, 60 degrees within ten minutes during a cold day.

A hole about six feet long and eight inches wide is cut in the ice and the tent set lengthwise of this. Six lines attached to a pole fastened to the plates of the tent hang into the water nearly eight inches apart. These lines during fishing hours are always kept in motion.

The way the fishermen handle these lines, how they can bait the hooks and slat smelts, when, as they say, they are "taking bolt," is certainly wonderful. I have known one man to catch 100 pounds in less than one hour. This means at least 1,000 fish, or about 17 a minute. One smelter has been known to catch 500 pounds during one tide's fishing.

Some have made $25 to $30 a day and others $200 in a few weeks. But these big catches are only made by those expert in fishing. The chances are that a green hand would starve the first winter if dependent wholly on what fish he caught.

False Teeth of Antiquity.

The manufacture and use of false teeth are undoubtedly of great antiquity. The ancient Egyptians were no mean dentists. Jawbones of mummies have been found with false teeth in them, and also with teeth filled with gold. The ancient Greeks also knew how to fill teeth with gold; also how to make false teeth.

There is plentiful evidence of skilled dentistry among the Romans, for many of the Latin authors have references to false teeth. In the "Roman Laws of the Twelve Tables" there are distinct references to artificial teeth. The first part of No. 10 forbids useless expense at funerals in general, but an exception is permitted by No. 11, which allows that the gold fillings of false teeth or the gold with which they were bound should be buried or burned with the deceased.

The Most Ungrammatical.

A literary man who has just returned from the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania says that he found a great quantity of "local color" there. He also says he heard the most ungrammatical sentence while there that ever came under his notice. He was strolling through a mining village in Schuylkill county when he heard a woman calling, and at some distance off saw several children who were playing in the road. When he reached them, he said kindly:

"Your mother is calling you, children."

The largest child, a girl of about 10 years, turned to him and said:

"Her ain't a-callin we; us don't belong to she."—New York Times.

Eye Wash For Dogs.

For pet dogs that inherit a tendency to watery eyes a wash of cold, clean rainwater, followed by a lotion of three grains of rochelle salts dissolved in four ounces of distilled water, is recommended. The latter should be dropped into the eyes with a medicine dropper. About three drops twice a day should be used.—New York Tribune.

A Night of Terror.

"Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham, of Machias Me., when the doctors said she could not live till morning," writes Mrs. S Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night. "All thought she must soon die from pneumonia, but she begged for Dr King's New Discovery, saying it had more than once saved her life, and had cured her of consumption After three small doses she slept easily all night, and its further use completely cured her." This marvelous medicine is guaranteed to cure all throat, chest and lung diseases. Only 50c and $1. Trial bottles free at Z T. Baltzly's drug store.

The Roar of Battle.

The roar of the navy's four point seven's, their crash, their rush as they passed, the shrill whine of the shrapnel, the barking of the howitzers and the mechanical, regular rattle of the quick firing Maxims, which sounded like the clicking of many mowing machines on a hot summer's day, tore the air with such hideous noises that one's skull ached from the concussion, and one could only be heard by shouting. But more impressive by far than this hot chorus of mighty thunder and petty hammering was the roar of the wind which was driven down into the valley beneath and which swept up again in enormous waves of sound. It roared like a great hurricane at sea. The illusion was so complete that you expected, by looking down, to see the Tugela lashing at her banks, tossing the spray hundreds of feet in air and battling with her sides of rock. It was like the roar of Niagara in a gale, and yet when you did look below not a leaf was stirring, and the Tugela was slipping forward, flat and sluggish and in peace.—From "With Buller's Column," by Richard Harding Davis, in Scribner's.

Ahead on Prayers.

A bishop traveling in the depth of winter came to a house of a presiding elder to spend the night. The weather was bitterly cold, and the bedroom into which the bishop was shown had a thick coating of ice on the windows. The elder waited to see the bishop safely between the feather beds. But when the bishop, half frozen, jumped into bed without stopping to say his prayers the elder remonstrated with him.

"You have forgotten to say your prayers," he said.

"No," answered the bishop. "I always keep 'prayed up' in preparation for nights that are as cold as this."

Natural as Life.

Two ladies who had not seen each other for years recently met in the street. They recognized each other after a time, and their recognition was cordial.

"So delighted to see you again. Why, you are scarcely altered."

"So glad, and how little changed you are! Why, how long is it since we met?"

"About ten years."

"And why have you never been to see me?"

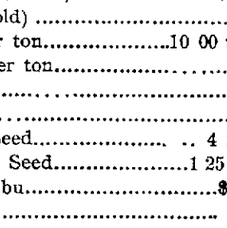
"My dear, just look at the weather we have had."

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today·

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat (old)	80
Hay, per ton	10 00 to 12 00
Straw, per ton	5 00
Corn	47
Oats	28
Clover Seed	4 25–4 50
Timothy Seed	1 25 to 1 30
Rye, per bu	40
Barley	48
Flax seed	1 50
Wool (unwashed, fine)	14–15½
Wool (unwashed, medium)	20–21
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per bushel	30
Beets, per bushel	50
Apples	1 00–1 50
Cabbage, per pound	03
Evaporated apples	08 to 10
White beans	2 00
Onions	1 00
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY	
Butter	12
Eggs	12
Chickens, live, per pound	07½
Chickens, dressed	11
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Ham	11
Shoulders	07
Lard	07
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	12
The following are retail prices:	
Bran, per 100 lbs	90
Middlings per 100 lbs	90

Attention Horsemen



Two Fine Stallions,

The property of Bell Brothers, Wooster, Ohio,

will make the season of 1900 at our barns 1½ miles northeast of Dalton, O.

One of these horses is a dapple gray draft horse weighing 2000 lbs. The other is a black imported French coach horse, with fine finish, action and style.

For terms and particulars, call on or address,

L. S. RUDY,

Dalton, O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®